

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Waldheim Addresses UN Conference on Poor Countries	A 1
UN Refugee Commissioner Hartling Continues Visit	A 2
Huang Hua Hosts Banquet	A 2
Meets Deng Xiaoping 2 Sep	A 2
Countries, ASEAN Back Kampuchea UN Membership	A 2
Egypt's Foreign Minister	A 2
Japan Reaffirms Support	A 3
ASEAN Efforts Outlined	A 3

UNITED STATES

U.S. UN Veto on S. Africa 'Censured' by Americans	B 1
High U.S. Interest Rates Have Negative Impact	B 1
State Dept. Confirms India Rejected U.S. Diplomat	B 2
Carter Tours Provinces, Warns of 'Retrogression'	B 3
Tours Suzhou 1 Sep	B 3
Visits Jiaotong University 2 Sep	B 3
Cautions on Taiwan Issue [AFP]	B 4
Boston Art Museum Exhibit Opens in Beijing	B 4
Reagan Message 1 Sep	B 4
Banquet Honors Delegations	B 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Official: SR-71 'Attack' U.S. 'Fabrication'	D 1
Ship Returns After Completing Okinawa Sea Survey	D 1
XINHUA Notes Death of Japanese Public Figure	D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC Sends Message to SRV on National Day	E 1
Former Young Pioneer Remembers Ho Chi Minh	E 1
Significance of SRV Indochina Solidarity Slogans	E 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Zhang Canming's Condolences on Iranian Deaths	I 1
Zhong Expresses Support for Saudi Peace Plan [KYODO]	I 1
Libyan Revolution Anniversary Marked in Beijing	I 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Threatens U.S. Bases on More Attacks	I 1
Egypt's Foreign Minister Begins Asian Tour 1 Sep	I 2
PRC, Kenya Sign Cultural Exchange Agreement	I 2
CPPCC Official Meets Somali Minister of Religion	I 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Urban Labor Force Increasingly Self-Employed	K 1
Prim-ry, Middle School Regulations Approved	K 1
Banker Suggests Ways To Raise Domestic Funds	K 1
Market Publishing Corporation Established	K 2
Forum Hears Experiences of Advanced Areas	K 2
Radio, Youth Paper on Criticism, Self-Criticism	K 3
Beijing Radio Commentary	K 3
ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO Editorial	K 4
[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Aug]	
RENMIN RIBAO: Methods of Thought, Methods of Work [28 Aug]	K 5
HEBEI RIBAO on Deviations in Responsibility Systems [23 Aug]	K 7
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Emulation of Nanhai County	K 9
26 Aug Editorial	K 10

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Zhang Jingfu Settles Anhui Mining Dispute	O 1
Xu Jiatur Speaks to Jiangsu Congress Committee	O 1
Xu Jiatur Attends Jiangsu Resolution Study Class	O 3
Jiangsu Air Force Commissar Publicizes Resolution	O 3
[XINHUA RIBAO 24 Aug]	
Jiangxi Leader Addresses Party Meeting on Ideology	O 4
Bai Rubing Attends Shandong Overseas Chinese Forum	O 6
Shanghai PLA Units Aid in Combatting Typhoon	O 7
Typhoon Damage in Zhejiang Province Reported	O 7
Further Report	O 7

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong County Court Sentences Enemy Agent	P 1
Hunan Issues Urgent Notice on Vegetable Shortage	P 1
Hunan Factory Criticizes Liberalization Trends	P 1
Hunan To Check on Household Registration	P 2
Briefs: Guangdong Insurance Work; Guangdong	P 2
Sugar Production; Guangdong Cocoon	
Production; Hubei Early Rice Output	

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan Makes Progress in Recovering From Flood	Q 1
Newsletter on Damage	Q 1
Production Resumption	Q 2
School Reopening	Q 3

NORTH REGION

Tianjin Notice Calls for Halt to Water Pollution	R 1
--	-----

NORTHWEST REGION

PLA Helps Flood Victims in Shaanxi Prefecture	T 1
Shaanxi Commentator on Flood	T 1
[SHAANXI RIBAO 2 Sep]	

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

CPPCC 28 Aug Reception Welcomes Taiwan Pilot

U 1

TAIWAN

Chiang Receives U.S. Senator Paula Hawkins
Radio Commentary Cites Carter on Arms to Taiwan
Strengthen Relations, Cooperation With U.S.
Government's Administrative Achievements Cited
Military Hardware Being Actively Modernized
Chiang Speaks on Eve of Armed Forces Day

V 1
V 1
V 2
V 2
V 2
V 3

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HSIN WAN PAO on Zhong's Statement on CCP, KMT [2 Sep]
WEN WEI PO Carries Forward to Deng's Works [2 Sep]

W 1
W 1

WALDHEIM ADDRESSES UN CONFERENCE ON POOR COUNTRIES

OWO21946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, September 1 (XINHUA)--The UN conference on the least developed countries held its first plenary session here this afternoon.

Addressing the session, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim stressed that the conference should work out a concrete programme of action with a sense of urgency and responsibility in view of the situation faced by the least developed countries. He said the least developed countries are vulnerable particularly to the economic crisis which is now overshadowing the world and for which they are suffering a lot.

To make the programme of action to be adopted by the conference veritably effective, he deemed it necessary to lay emphasis on the change of (economic) structural order and at the same time to satisfy the basic social needs in food, sanitation, housing, education and employment.

Jean-Pierre Cot, president of the conference and French minister delegate in charge of cooperation affairs in the Foreign Relations Ministry, said the measures the conference is to consider or work out for the least developed countries can be of some value only if they are integrated with the global strategy of development and able to arouse a more general conscience.

In his statement, Gamani Corea, secretary general of the conference, said that over the last two or even three decades, the relative position in terms of income levels of the least developed countries has deteriorated steadily. Their economic growth exceeded their population growth by not much more than a bare one percent annually--a margin too small by far to permit any meaningful transformation in their societies. In the last year or two, many of the least developed countries have actually suffered negative growth in per capita terms, he added. Corea stressed the main efforts of the least developed countries to engage in their national transformation and development against a background of adequate international support. Then, he said that the substantial new programme of action to be adopted by the conference "will no doubt identify the areas for national actions by the least developed countries themselves, but it must also set out as concretely and as firmly as possible the supportive international actions that are needed."

He noted, "Our projections suggest that the least developed countries, taken together, would require over the 1980's a total of external resource flows of 150 billion dollars at constant prices, representing a yearly average of about 15 billion dollars, somewhat more than double the present flow of about 6.6 billion dollars a year." He said, "It is proposed that a sub-target be adopted of a 0.15 percent share of GDP of developed countries as concessional aid to the least developed countries for the first half of the 1980's, a proportion that should increase to 0.20 percent during the second half of the decade." He explained that the substantial new programme of action would also include a series of measures such as trade and technical assistance and other important areas.

The plenary session this afternoon elected 15 vice-presidents and one general reporter and passed the agenda of the meeting, which would enter the general debate on September 2.

UN REFUGEE COMMISSIONER HARTLING CONTINUES VISITHuang Hua Hosts Banquet

OW011528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met and feted United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling, Mrs. Hartling and his party here this evening. They had a friendly conversation. Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Wang Guoquan, vice-minister of civil affairs, were also present.

Meets Deng Xiaoping 2 Sep

OW021244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Poul Hartling, United Nations high commissioner for refugees, Mrs. Hartling and his party at the Great Hall of the People here today.

Deng Xiaoping briefed the group on the present situation in China. He said that since the smashing of the gang of four, China has made remarkable achievements on three fronts: one, a political situation of unity and stability has been built up throughout the country; two, a series of feasible and efficient policies have been formulated in industry, agriculture, finance and commerce; and three, because of the correct policies, the people's enthusiasm for production has been aroused.

"Since the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee, we have been concentrating on the four modernizations in a bid to make our country and people more prosperous. At the same time, we are making all possible efforts to lower the average age of our cadres," Vice-Chairman Deng said. "Our task is difficult but our cause has hope of success."

Mr. Hartling paid high tribute to China for its efforts to help solve the refugee problem. He said that China has not only received 260,000 Vietnamese refugees and provided accommodations for them, but has also offered assistance to refugees in Pakistan and in Africa.

Deng Xiaoping said that China, in the spirit of humanitarianism, will continue to cooperate with the United Nations in this respect.

Present at the meeting was Wang Guoquan, vice-minister of civil affairs.

COUNTRIES, ASEAN BACK KAMPUCHEA UN MEMBERSHIPEgypt's Foreign Minister

OW310220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, August 30 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today reaffirmed Egypt's support of the cause of the people of Kampuchea and the continuation of its policy based on backing Democratic Kampuchea's membership in the United Nations, MENA reported today. 'Ali made these remarks when he met with the diplomatic envoys of Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia. The ASEAN envoys accredited here expounded their countries views in relation to the Kampuchean question. The meeting took place in connection with 'Ali's tour of Southeast Asia which begins on September first.

The deputy premier also said that Egypt is keen on fostering bilateral relations with countries of the region in various domains.

Japan Reaffirms Support

OW021924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Tokyo, September 2 (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda declared today that his government, will, as before, support Democratic Kampuchea's representation in the United Nations when the question comes up for discussion in the United Nations General Assembly later this month.

He made the statement at a session of the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives.

The evening edition of ASAHI SHIMBUN today reported that the Japanese Government will adhere to the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea held in New York last July. Sonoda also said that in his speech at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly he would call on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and join in a political settlement to this problem.

ASEAN Efforts Outlined

OW021329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Manila, September 2 (XINHUA)--All the ASEAN countries agreed at a meeting which ended here today "to exert efforts to get one ASEAN member country or friendly countries in the UN credentials committee to ensure that Democratic Kampuchea would retain its seat in the United Nations." This is part of the points agreed upon at the 1981 pre-UN General Assembly consultations of the ASEAN. The meeting was held September 1-2 to coordinate ASEAN positions on the regular session of the General Assembly.

Speaking at a press conference at the conclusion of the meeting this afternoon, Philippine representative A.I. Verceles who is also chairman of the meeting said, "We'll support the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea and we are committed to that." He said a follow-up resolution on Kampuchea after resolutions adopted at the UN international conference on Kampuchea held last July would be finalised by ASEAN permanent representatives in New York with the co-sponsors for submission to the UN General Assembly. "In essence, it will be the same as the declaration and resolution adopted at the international conference," he added.

On the so-called Vietnamese item about peace and stability of the region, he said it was put forward to divert world attention on Kampuchea and was not even discussed at the General Assembly last year. If Vietnam raises this again, he said, "We'll oppose it as we did last year."

On the Afghan question, he said the ASEAN position will remain the same, that is, "continue to support the United Nations resolutions passed last year demanding complete withdrawal of all foreign troops." The meeting also decided to continue to support UN resolutions on the situation of the Middle East, especially on Palestine, and "go along with whatever action the African group would be taking on the issue of Namibia."

Concerning international economic cooperation and development issues, the meeting reiterated ASEAN's views regarding the imperative need for implementing ECDC [as received] mechanisms. "We agreed that we should continue to support the position of the group of 77 on the global negotiations as well as on the North-South dialogue issues," Verceles said.

Senior officials from Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand attended the meeting.

U.S. UN VETO ON S. AFRICA 'CENSURED' BY AMERICANS

OW021844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, September 2 (XINHUA)--U.S. veto of a UN Security Council resolution condemning South Africa's invasion of Angola was censured by Americans and the black people in particular.

The Congressional Black Caucus Chairman Del. Walter E. Fauntroy said in a statement yesterday: "We believe the veto was a tragic break with our allies in the UN, that it seriously endangers our relations and credibility with the nations of Africa on whom we depend for large amounts of natural resources, and that this action was both highly immoral and clearly not in the best interests of the United States." The caucus described the veto as "a dastardly act" that marked "an all-time low in the morality of the Reagan administration's foreign policy."

An article by Daniel Southerland in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR today says the veto "has cost the United States heavily in goodwill among leading black nations," adding that it marked the first significant break in unity among the five Western nations--Canada, France, Britain, West Germany and the U.S. The article notes that the Reagan administration had indicated its goodwill towards South Africa by agreeing to the establishment of more South African honorary consulates in the U.S., by renewing the exchange of military attaches with South Africa, and by granting authorization for the training of South African coast guardsmen in the U.S. Some U.S. experts are convinced that "it was the American tilt toward South Africa that emboldened the South Africans to send their forces deep into Angola, using Namibia as a launching pad," says the article.

It points out that this also marked a sharp departure from the practice of the Carter administration whose relations with South Africa were strained because of that administration's criticisms of South Africa's racial policies of apartheid.

HIGH U.S. INTEREST RATES HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACT

HK010943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 81 p 7

[Newsletter from America by Hou Xianlu [0186 0341 4389]: "Negative Impact of High Interest Rates on the U.S."]

[Text] On 24 August, the New York stock exchange was seized by panic and the prices of most stocks continued to drop. Due to heavy dumping, various government bonds slumped. Why was the U.S. financial market so unstable? The Washington POST said that it was because of "a severe recession and fear of heavy budget deficits which will fan inflation."

This fear is not without reason. Since August some economists have been predicting that a new recession will come soon. The Congressional Budget Office estimated not long ago that the deficit for fiscal year 1982, which begins 1 October, would reach \$60 billion. According to statistics issued by the Labor Department on 25 August, the prices of consumer goods in July continued to soar, with an annual rate of increase as high as 15.2 percent.

It is only 1 year since the previous economic crisis ended in the United States. Why do some people predict that a new recession will come soon? This matter is closely connected with high interest rates. High interest rates have inflicted heavy blows on the U.S. economy. The annual gross national product of the second quarter decreased by 2.4 percent and enterprises' profits fell by 11.3 percent. If high interest rates remain unchanged, the prospects for the U.S. economy will become still gloomier.

People who hold an optimistic view maintain that high interest rates are not so frightening on account of the fact that in July industrial production, orders for durable goods, productivity in the manufacturing sectors and retail sales volumes of commodities increased, and the unemployment rate dropped to 7 percent. After the tax reduction in fiscal year 1982, the growth rate of enterprises' activities will continue. Besides, the annual inflation rate has dropped from last year's 13.5 percent as a result of the government's tight monetary policy.

However, many business people and economists do not completely accept such a view. Some of them hold that the enlivening of some enterprises' activities in July is attributable to a number of accidental factors. The increase in industrial production and the orders for durable goods is connected with the sectors related to the defense industry. The rise in commodity retail sales volume is largely due to the increase in the purchase volume of used automobiles and building materials. This, on the contrary, actually reflected the lowering of the consumption level. Furthermore, while enterprises' activities enlivened in July by a narrow margin, the price indices of consumer goods soared. Some people hoped that the government would change its policy within a short time so that interest rates would drop. But facts have proved that this was no more than wishful thinking. Apart from that, enormous budget deficits have made some people feel extremely worried about economic development.

According to Reagan's plan, the deficits of the financial budget for fiscal year 1982 will not exceed \$42.5 billion as a result of tax reduction and expenditure cuts. Thereafter, tax reduction will promote the rapid development of the economy and actual tax revenue will gradually increase. A basic balance between income and expenditure will be achieved in fiscal year 1984. However, consultative bodies composed of experts and Congressional Budget Office officials believe that the government has understated the probable deficit. Even the Senate Budget Committee controlled by the Republican Party expects that the deficit for fiscal year 1982 will exceed \$42.5 billion and reach \$57 billion. The reasons were: it was difficult to realize certain expenditure cuts stipulated in the congressional budget bill; certain expenditures are bound to increase because the present estimate is on the low side and the government will pay more interest for its huge debts because of the present policy of high interest rates. The intention of wiping out deficits in fiscal year 1984 is merely an idealistic calculation. The Congressional Budget Office predicts that even if the plan of further expenditure cuts is fulfilled, the deficit for fiscal year 1984 will vary between \$20 to \$45 billion. According to its present economic policy, the U.S. Government is doing its utmost to reduce currency circulation. In the meantime, it is withdrawing a large sum of currency from the market through issuing bonds. In so doing, the money market has become tighter and interest rates will be even higher. Due to the fact that the problem of inflation has not been truly solved, galloping inflation may occur at any time. Influenced by such an economic view, the New York stock exchange was thrown into confusion after the Federal Reserve Bank announced last weekend that currency circulation would slightly increase so that restrictions on monetary growth would have to continue.

Because of the fear that the government will issue a great quantity of bonds in the future, the dumping of government bonds was particularly conspicuous. This pessimistic view of the economic future is not only limited to Wall Street. On the same day, grain, soybean and livestock prices fell sharply in Chicago. The reason is that the high interest rates have convinced the farmers that it would be advantageous for them to get rid of their farm and livestock products early. An economist said, in the past, it was generally accepted that commodity prices are determined by supply and demand. Judging from the present situation and the alarmingly high interest rates, the prices of all commodities cannot but be affected by the interest rates. The high U.S. interest rates have attracted the idle capital in the international market and kept the U.S. dollar strong. This has aroused the criticism of West European countries. Now these high interest rates have also brought unfavorable consequences to the United States.

President Reagan has assured the people that his "economic recovery plan" not only will put a stop to inflation but will also promote economic growth. The White House spokesman has also issued numerous statements to reassure the public. However, it will not be so easy to make the people believe that there is a panacea that can quickly cure the chronic illness of U. S. economic "stagflation."

STATE DEPT. CONFIRMS INDIA REJECTED U.S. DIPLOMAT

OW030718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 3 Sep 81

["U.S. Grumbles at Indian Rejection of Diplomat Assigned to U.S. Embassy"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, September 2 (XINHUA)--A State Department spokesman today confirmed that India had rejected the U.S. assignment of a political counselor to the American Embassy in New Delhi.

George Griffin, who has been the acting deputy chief of the mission in the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, was accused in the Indian press of being an intelligence agent.

The spokesman, who described Griffin as an experienced, responsible officer, said at today's news briefing: "We did tell the Indians that if Mr. Griffin were not allowed to proceed to New Delhi as planned, we did not wish his opposite number, a political counselor to be assigned in Washington, to proceed here." "We did ask the Indians as this matter arose to reconsider that action most unwarranted, but they did not change their position," he added.

Earlier press reports in India said that Griffin acted against the Afghan Government and spread falsehoods about the situation in Afghanistan, while Moscow attacked him.

"That this action was taken at a time when Griffin has been a target of a Soviet disinformation campaign makes it particularly regrettable," the spokesman noted.

CARTER TOURS PROVINCES, WARNS OF 'RETROGRESSION'

Tours Suzhou 1 Sep

OW022044 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Mrs Carter and party arrived in Suzhou from Shanghai by train this morning. They were warmly welcomed by Fang Ming, mayor of Suzhou, and (Pan Linwu), chairman of the Suzhou branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. At 0940 Mr and Mrs Carter descended from the train and two children presented them with flowers. Braving travel fatigue, Mr and Mrs Carter traveled by car directly from the train station to (Puxiu) park. They joyfully climbed up to the (Dusuang) pavilion and enjoyed the beautiful scenery of the ancient city. Mr and Mrs Carter also toured [words indistinct].

The Suzhou Municipal People's Government held a banquet at noon welcoming Mr and Mrs Carter and party. During the banquet, the hosts and the guests exchanged warm and cordial words. The Chinese hosts paid tribute to Mr and Mrs Carter for their contributions to the development of friendship between the Chinese and American people. They also expressed hope to see further development of the Sino-American friendship and cooperation on the basis of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Mr Carter and party toured the scenic (Wangfu) park, which was previously a zoo. They also visited the Suzhou embroidery research institute and the first silk mill.

Mr and Mrs Carter ended their sightseeing in Suzhou this afternoon and returned to Shanghai by train.

Visits Jiaotong University 2 Sep

OW021616 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The exchange of scholars and students between the United States and China is a very good way to promote mutual understanding between the two countries, said former U.S. President Jimmy Carter while visiting Jiaotong University in Shanghai on the morning of 2 September. He said that he would do his best to promote the exchange. Mr Carter was welcomed by President Fan Xuji and noted professors and scholars, including Zhu Wuhua and Zhou Zhiheng, as well as the students when he arrived at the university. He was accompanied by Shanghai Vice Mayor Yang Di and others.

Mr Carter watched an experiment involving the discharge of 3 million volts of electricity at the high-voltage laboratory and inquired about the trial operation of model vessels under simulated conditions. He and his son joined more than 70 students of the naval architecture department, 1977 term, in a discussion session. In a good humor, Mr Carter answered the students' questions about American college students' study and way of life.

Today Mr Carter and his party also visited the Shanghai rug general plant, the Zhaoyang village and a church for the international community in Shanghai. They took a sight-seeing trip to Suzhou Municipality yesterday.

Cautions on Taiwan Issue

OW030602 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (AFP)--The Chinese leadership has warned of a "retrogression" in Sino-American relations if the issue of Taiwan was not "handled properly", former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said in Shanghai today. A U.S. source quoted Mr Carter as telling a press conference in the huge eastern metropolis before leaving for Japan: "I have been surprised and impressed at the vehemence with which they (Chinese leaders) put this issue forward to me." These words contrast markedly with statements made by Mr Carter last Friday prior to his departure from Beijing indicating that he had "not detected among Chinese leaders any quandary about the (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan policy."

During his stay in Beijing, the former U.S. president, who played a key role in the 1979 Sino-American normalization accord, met China's top leaders, including senior Communist Party strongman Deng Xiaoping, party Chairman Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang. "All the Chinese officials made very clear to me their very deep concern about the issue," Mr Carter was quoted as saying. "If the normalization is not honored, then there might be retrogression in the relationship," he added. Mr Carter however refrained from criticizing the policy of his successor in the White House, saying he planned to submit a "definitive and constructive report" on his trip to President Reagan. He stressed that when the normalization accord was signed, he had never pledged to stop arms sales to Taiwan, but only promised to show a "prudent" attitude on the matter.

U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are one of the main bones of contention between China and the Reagan administration at the moment. Beijing accuses Washington of failing to honor the normalization accord which terminated official relations between the United States and Taiwan.

The former U.S. President said he had discussed human rights and the fate of activists in China during his talks in Beijing, but he did not elaborate. Mr Carter also related during the press conference a small incident which took place in Shanghai yesterday. He said a young Chinese man had surged from the crowd to hand him a letter protesting shortcomings in the city's health care service but was immediately seized and taken away by police.

BOSTON ART MUSEM EXHIBIT OPENS IN BEIJING

Reagan Message 1 Sep

OW011240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--The Boston Museum of Fine Arts exhibition of paintings by U.S. artists opened at the China Art Gallery here this morning. It is being held under the auspices of the 1980-1981 executive plan for cultural exchange between China and the U.S.A. This is the first official U.S. art exhibit held in China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is known for its collection of Asian arts and paintings of American masters. The museum organized the exhibition for the U.S. International Communication Agency (USICA). On display are 70 paintings from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Included are such famous artists as John Copley, James Whistler, Winslow Homer, Mary Cassatt and John Singer Sargent.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan said in a message written for the exhibition that he takes "great pleasure in the presentation of this exhibition." He said that in recent years, China has shared with the United States a number of outstanding art and archeological exhibitions "that have broadened our knowledge of Chinese culture. I hope you will find in this exhibition the same opportunity to learn about American life." "Through these paintings one can see an expansive view of life and history in America.... The diversity that is characteristic of the American people is reflected in this exhibit," he said.

Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Warren E. Burger, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, who is here on a ten-day visit to China, cut the ribbon to open the exhibition.

Huang Zhen in his speech said the exhibition is a major event in the history of cultural exchange between the two countries and will give the Chinese visitors insight to the styles and special features of American painting in different periods. He expressed his appreciation to President Reagan for the attention he has shown in his message for the exhibition. He went on to say that the majority of the paintings are "realistic and from these we can learn a great deal. As for a few paintings, I am sure that those who come to see the exhibition will look upon them objectively as an artistic trend and another school in painting of the present-day American society."

Other speakers at the opening ceremony were U.S. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, USICA Director Charles Z. Wick and Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Dr. Jan Fontein.

Joining the more than 500 visitors were Yao Zhongming, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Xie Bangzhi, vice-minister of justice, Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and noted painters Wu Zuoren, Gu Yuan, Ai Zhongxin and Yu Feng. Charles Freeman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy here, was present.

Sponsored by the exhibition corporation of China, the exhibition will move to Shanghai after a one-month run in Beijing.

Banquet Honors Delegations

OW011552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries hosted a banquet at the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of the delegation of the United States International Communication Agency led by its Director Charles Z. Wick and the American paintings delegation led by Dr. Jan Fontein, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the commission, Mr. Wick and Dr. Fontein proposed toasts at the banquet, wishing for further development of the cultural cooperation between China and the U.S. so as to promote the friendship and understanding between the people of the two countries.

Also present were Zhong Xidong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yao Zhongming, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Situ Huimin, vice-minister of culture; and Jin Zhao, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration.

DPRK OFFICIAL: SR-71 'ATTACK' U.S. 'FABRICATION'

OWO21754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (XINHUA)--The senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission told his American counterpart yesterday that the alleged missile attack on a U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance plane was a fabrication intended to heighten tension in Korea, according to a KCNA report.

At the 407th MAC meeting in Panmunjom, Major General Han Chu-kyong declared that the U.S. reconnaissance plane had intruded into the air space over the northern part of Korea on August 26. He pointed out that the U.S. act of espionage was a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and an outrageous military provocation against it.

He said that the U.S. side should take into consideration the consequences arising from the incident and apologize to the Korean side for it.

He accused the U.S. side of having committed numerous military provocations against the northern part of Korea, massed armed forces in areas near the military demarcation line and introduced nuclear weapons into South Korea. He urged the U.S. side to stop at once its espionage activities in the territorial air of the northern part of Korea and withdraw its armed forces together with their nuclear weapons from South Korea.

SHIP RETURNS AFTER COMPLETING OKINAWA SEA SURVEY

OWO30405 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The oceanographic survey ship, Science No 1, of the Institute of Oceanology under the Academy of Sciences of China has returned to Qingdao after winding up a 40-day geological survey of the seas off Okinawa.

The seas around Okinawa are known for their abundant marine resources. In carrying out the survey, the ship established 45 observation stations and covered a total distance of 3,873 nautical miles; its observations covered depths of up to 2,010 meters. It obtained data on seabed configurations, floating microorganisms and other matters. The results of the ship's first voyage have raised many expectations about its future activities.

XINHUA NOTES DEATH OF JAPANESE PUBLIC FIGURE

OWO30746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Tokyo, September 3 (XINHUA)--Japanese public figure Kazutsura Kawase died of disease on September 1 at the age of 86.

Mr. Kazutsura Kawase had dedicated his life to friendship and trade between Japan and China. He was one of the initiators of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, and worked as the vice-president of the association, and the vice-president and advisor of the general headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association. He had paid several visits to China, and was received by the late Premier Zhou Enlai and other Chinese Leaders.

PRC SENDS MESSAGE TO SRV ON NATIONAL DAY

OWO21427 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] On 1 September the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the PRC sent a message to the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the SRV greeting Vietnam's National Day. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 36th National Day of the SRV and on behalf of the Chinese people, we wish to extend our warm greetings to the Vietnamese people. The peoples of China and Vietnam have had a time-honored friendship. We are confident that the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will certainly be restored and developed.

FORMER YOUNG PIONEER REMEMBERS HO CHI MINH

OWO21231 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Article by (Yang Tzushen), former Young Pioneer and student of the Dongxing elementary school, in connection with the 12th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's death on 3 September: "Remembering Uncle Ho"]

[Text] On an afternoon in April 1961, we Young Pioneers of the second grade of the Dongxing elementary school were studying when a number of unfamiliar people entered our school while talking among themselves. The person in front was an old man in a white shirt and trousers. He had a long beard, a smiling face and steady steps. Standing in front of us, he pleasantly and warmly asked us in fluent Cantonese: Do you know who I am?

Upon hearing his question, our teacher rose up to tell us: This is Uncle Ho, the Vietnamese people's leader. Uncle Ho! The whole school was immediately stirred. Without any shyness we rushed to his side. We gathered all around him--smaller children inside, bigger ones outside. Uncle Ho picked a boy up and gave him a kiss and told us to sing for him. Amid laughter he distributed cake and candy to us and urged us to study hard to become good students and good nephews and nieces. We passed 20 happy, lively and unforgettable minutes with him.

When it was time for him to leave, we could not say goodbye. However, we all knew his time was very precious. Finally, a few dozen of us Young Pioneers joined our teachers to regrettably send him off as far as the friendship bridge. When the leaders of the Dongxing party committee heard of his visit and came to our school, Uncle Ho was already on his way to Mong Cai.

We learned only later that on that day President Ho visited Vietnam's Quan Ninh Province. Although he was very busy, he still remembered Chinese children and succeeded in sparing some time to visit our school. In order not to bother the Chinese local administration, he went to Dongxing without informing the Dongxing leaders in advance. How lovable he was!

We kept the gifts Uncle Ho gave us for a long time. In our hearts, the Sino-Vietnamese friendship has always been closely linked to President Ho Chi Minh's name. Today I still remember very well the scene of many years ago.

Twenty years have elapsed. Uncle Ho's kind and modest image is still deeply engraved in my mind. Little did anyone suspect that barely a few years after his demise the Le Duan clique would openly betray his line and deliberately wreck the time-honored friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people. The Le Duan clique even went as far as to send armed personnel to unceasingly and frantically carry out provocations against the Chinese border areas, creating instability for the people in these areas. Many border schools have been forced to move elsewhere. Many Chinese children have been tragically killed by the Le Duan clique's criminal bullets.

A huge gulf divides the past from the present. We deeply remember President Ho Chi Minh, great leader of the Vietnamese people and a close friend of the Chinese people. We are confident that the Sino-Vietnamese friendship that President Ho painstakingly preserved during his lifetime will surely one day be rebuilt.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SRV INDOCHINA SOLIDARITY SLOGANS

BK030828 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 31 Aug 81

[News commentary by station correspondent (Ying San): "What Does It Mean When Vietnam Clamors About Strengthening of Special Solidarity With Laos and Kampuchea?"]

[Text] The 36th anniversary of the founding of Vietnam falls on 2 September 1981. The Vietnamese authorities recently announced National Day slogans. They clamored in slogan No 7 about strengthening the special solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea.

This clearly tells the people in general that the continued and tenacious occupation of Kampuchea and control of Laos and their overlordship in Indochina and Southeast Asia remains the Vietnamese authorities' national policy.

Even though the Vietnamese authorities' behavior and actions have been vehemently denounced by the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples and indignantly condemned and strongly denounced by justice-minded people and countries in the world, they have cherished only their interests and persistently continued to carry out regional hegemonism and take the path of aggression and expansion, giving heed to nothing else. Despite the Vietnamese authorities' sweet words about the strengthening of the special solidarity, the fact that the independence and sovereignty of Laos and Kampuchea have been trampled upon, that the people have been intimidated, enslaved and killed, and that their natural resources have been plundered fully shows that this special solidarity is nothing but brutal colonial rule.

At present, there are 50,000 to 60,000 Vietnamese troops and nearly 10,000 advisers and secret service policemen controlling the military, political, economic, cultural and foreign affairs of Laos. The Vietnamese occupation troops have sent aircraft and tanks and even used chemical weapons to suppress the Lao patriotic people of various nationalities opposing the Vietnamese control and occupation.

In Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have supported the puppet administration and used their 200,000 aggressive troops to enforce a military colonial rule in their occupied areas, madly slaughter the patriotic Kampuchean soldiers and people and brazenly plunder the natural resources and property of Kampuchea. They have gone to the extent of driving hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean people out of their country and moving a large number of Vietnamese nationals to live in Kampuchea. As a result, Kampuchean territory has been trampled under foot, and their national survival is faced with disaster. All this is the true meaning of the so-called special solidarity among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Everyone knows well that the so-called special solidarity of the Vietnamese authorities was built on the basis of military occupation imposed on the Lao and Kampuchean peoples through their huge military mechanism.

In Kampuchea, after 200,000 Vietnamese troops had seized Phnom Penh and a vast area of Kampuchea, the so-called friendship treaty was signed between Hanoi and the Heng Samrin puppet regime, which it had created, and the so-called special solidarity of Hanoi emerged. Hanoi's important figures have on several occasions openly admitted that once the Vietnamese occupation troops find it necessary to pull out, the Phnom Penh puppet regime which they have sponsored and backed up will fall apart at once. Similarly, after the liberation of Laos in 1975, Vietnam not only refused to pull out its troops but sent a large number of additional troops to Laos to persistently control this country from the central level down to the local level. Any Lao cadre of people who oppose the Vietnamese occupation and control will be suppressed.

The so-called special solidarity and special relations built on the basis of forced submission through military means are nothing but a relationship between oppression and being oppressed and between invasion and being invaded. The relationship between Hanoi and the Heng Samrin administration is in fact a relationship between the master and the slave, like that between the U.S. imperialists and the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration during the past. What is different is that the Vietnamese authorities are using socialism as a pretext and are resorting to more cunning, deceitful tricks. However, the Vietnamese authorities' heinous nature of hegemonism has been laid bare before the Lao and Kampuchean people and the people throughout the world. Their nonsensical so-called special solidarity and special relations can no longer deceive anyone. The Vietnamese authorities' announcement of National Day slogans on strengthening the special solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea has not only affirmed their stubborn stand of persisting in aggression and expansion, but also at the same time shows that they have been driven into an impasse at home and abroad.

Of late, the United Nations convened an international conference on the Kampuchean problem. This conference was attended by 79 countries, which unanimously condemned the Vietnamese aggression and demanded the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops.

In Kampuchea, the situation is developing in favor of the Kampuchean people. The Democratic Kampuchean troops have gone through the most difficult period and [word indistinct] and have opened up a new situation, building many liberated areas which have been connected into one area. On the contrary, an increasing number of Vietnamese aggression forces stationed in Kampuchea have become fed up with the war and deserted their units.

In Laos, the Lao people's armed struggle against Vietnam is developing continuously. On 5 August, Democratic Kampuchea Radio, in its broadcast of Lao news, reported that in May and June Lao guerrillas killed and wounded 60 Vietnamese occupation troops and destroyed two vehicles in Caravane Province. In addition, Thailand TIMES [as heard] newspaper reported that the soldiers attached to the Lao Government's army stationed in (Ban Samphanna), Vientiane Province, who were dissatisfied with the Vietnamese troops who bullied the people and raped women in the locality, attacked a Vietnamese military post on 5 June, killing 10 Vietnamese troops.

The struggles waged by the Kampuchean and Lao peoples have worried the Vietnamese authorities so much that they act as if they are sitting on fire. This coincides with the Vietnamese authorities' clamor about strengthening the special solidarity among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It shows that they have now been driven into an impasse in Kampuchea and Laos. Laos and Kampuchea are peace-loving nations. The people of the two countries cherish independence and freedom and have possessed honorable traditions of opposing imperialism and colonialism. After persisting in protracted bloody struggles, they succeeded in driving out imperialism. They will never allow the Vietnamese regional hegemonists to impose the yoke of neocolonialism on their necks again. The Lao and Kampuchean people will drive the Vietnamese occupation troops out of their sacred land one day. The theory of aggression on special solidarity and special relations preached by the Vietnamese authorities will surely be dumped on to the pile of garbage of history at the same time as their regional hegemonism.

ZHANG CANMING'S CONDOLENCES ON IRANIAN DEATHS

OW030812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Canming today went to the Iranian Embassy here to express his condolences on the death of the Iranian President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar. A wreath from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was placed before the portraits of the two deceased. Al-Hajji Muhammad Ali Zhang Jie, chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association, also went to the embassy expressing his condolences.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Farhad Khatibi of the Iranian Embassy here was present on the occasion.

ZHONG EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SAUDI PEACE PLAN

OW022152 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing Sep 2 [KYODO]--China Tuesday supported Saudi Arabia's recent Middle East peace plan calling for the recognition of the rights of all nations in the region to live in peace. Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong told foreign reporters that China had consistently supported Arab demands for the recovery of lost territories and for peace and security.

The Saudi proposal, also calling for the recognition of the Palestinian right, has been rejected by Israel.

LIBYAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW011705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--The People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Beijing gave a reception here today to mark the 12th anniversary of the great revolution of the first of September of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Among the guests were Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzhong and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Caiming. Foreign diplomatic envoys to China were also present.

AL-QADHDHAFI THREATENS U.S. BASES ON MORE ATTACKS

OW021940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)--Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi has threatened to hit the nuclear warheads of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and its nuclear bases in southern Europe if America attacks once again the Gulf of Sidra, according to reports from Tripoli. He made the threat yesterday at a rally marking the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. "America will be responsible for a nuclear catastrophe in the Mediterranean," if there is one, he said. He warned that in case of further incidents like the shooting down of two Libyan planes, Libya would likely become an ally of one of the superpowers and Libya's policy of "positive neutralism will no longer be possible."

He also denounced Americans for their hatred of Islam and called for a holy war against the U.S. In his three-hour speech, he also attacked the leaders of Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia and Oman. He warned Sudan that Libyan troops are ready to move to Chad any time Chad's security is threatened.

A six-hour military parade was held yesterday. Many types of Soviet-made aircraft and weapons including MIG-25, T-62 and T-72 tanks, "Stalin Organ" multi-tube rocket launchers and SAM-6 and SAM-7 missiles were displayed in the parade.

EGYPT'S FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS ASIAN TOUR 1 SEP

OW011308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, September 1 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali left here early this morning on his first tour of Asian countries which will take him to Thailand, Singapore, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan.

During his tour, 'Ali will hand to the leaders of these countries personal messages from President Anwar as-Sadat on issues of common interest and the situation in the Middle East. 'Ali will brief the governments of these countries on the results of As-Sadat's recent talks in London and Washington, and will call upon them to play a role in pushing the peace efforts in the Middle East.

The deputy premier said that the visit is aimed at promoting Egypt's relations with the five countries in the economic, technical and commercial fields.

Earlier, 'Ali reaffirmed Egypt's support for the cause of the Kampuchean people and for Democratic Kampuchea's membership in the United Nations.

The tour will end on September 18.

PRC, KENYA SIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

OW030300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Nairobi, September 2 (XINHUA)--China and Kenya today signed a programme for the implementation of their 1981-1984 cultural cooperation agreement.

Wang Zhongfang, visiting vice-minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Jeremiah Nyagah, Kenyan minister for culture and social services, signed the programme for the agreement, which was concluded between their two governments during Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi's visit to China last year. Under the programme, China and Kenya will exchange cultural and educational delegations, writers, publishers, journalists, art troupes and sports teams, and offer scholarships to each other.

CPPCC OFFICIAL MEETS SOMALI MINISTER OF RELIGION

OW290122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA)--A four-member religious delegation from Somalia led by Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs Ahmad Shire Mohamad were guests of honor at a banquet given by the Chinese Islamic Association here this evening. Present at the banquet were Burhan Shahidi, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and honorary chairman of the host organization.

The delegation, which includes the vice-president of the Supreme Court and Imams, arrived here yesterday on a 12-day visit to China.

At the banquet, Al-Hajji Muhammad Ali Zhang Jie, chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association, and Ahmad Shire Mohamad looked forward to the constant development of friendship between the Chinese and Somali Moslems.

URBAN LABOR FORCE INCREASINGLY SELF-EMPLOYED

OW291256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--The urban labor force rose by 2.81 million in the first half of this year in China's 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The figure is 320,000 higher than in the same 1980 period, a 12.8 percent increase, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reports today.

A considerable number of the people were employed by collectively-owned units or self-employed, the paper says.

Compared with the corresponding 1980 period, 111,900 more people were self-employed and 347,500 more people were employed by collectively owned units, it adds. Eighty percent of them went to work for units set up by neighborhood committees, labor service companies or by themselves.

Fifty percent of the young people who found jobs in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province, in the first half of this year were self-employed, ten percent more than in the 1980 period.

Collectively-owned units and self-employed people are engaged mainly in service trades. In Anhui Province, such units provided jobs for 70 percent of the people seeking employment between January and June this year.

By the end of June, 1,500 labor service companies had been established throughout the country.

PRIMARY, MIDDLE SCHOOL REGULATIONS APPROVED

OW291242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Education is officially applying the regulations for primary and middle school students after a two-year trial throughout the country.

A nationwide circular of the ministry listing the regulations to go into effect September 1 says that use of the regulations helped the schools enhance ideological and political education, resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology and cultivate good morals and decent behavior.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a short commentary, saying: "We must educate primary and middle school students with standards of communist morality in order to train them as successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. The regulations call on students to love the motherland, the people and the Chinese Communist Party; form a correct attitude toward labour, cultivate the habit for working and cherish the fruits of labour; live a simple, plain life and resist the corrosion and influence of bourgeois ideology and mode of life."

A commentary in the GUANGMING DAILY states that families and the society should also shoulder responsibility for seeing that the regulations are observed and cooperate with the schools.

BANKER SUGGESTS WAYS TO RAISE DOMESTIC FUNDS

OW241425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--Liu Lixin, vice-president of the People's Construction Bank of China, made several suggestions on how to raise funds for domestic construction, in an interview with the WORKERS' DAILY carried by the paper today. "The state is in financial difficulties at present, but the localities have money, as do the enterprises and the people," he noted. One method he proposed is joint investment by central departments and localities. An example of this is the second 125,000-kilowatt generating unit of the Shanghai Minhang power plant which was funded jointly by the Ministry of Power Industry and Shanghai Municipality. It went into operation in October 1980 and produced 150 million kilowatt-hours of electricity that year.

Other suggestions were opening and extending deposits for housing construction, conducting domestic compensation trade, setting up more trust and investment corporations, and unifying the management of enterprise depreciation funds and extending loans for replacing their fixed assets.

Vice-President Liu said that bonds could be issued by the state for construction of energy projects and other special construction projects. Bonds guaranteed by the government could be issued by the construction bank for all very large projects. The bonds should be subscribed to by the departments, localities and enterprises benefitting most from them.

He suggested absorbing those funds which are retained by cultural and commercial departments to build future projects.

Liu Lixin also called for postal savings and higher interest rates for all savings deposits.

MARKET PUBLISHING CORPORATION ESTABLISHED

OWO21308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)--The China Market Publishing Corporation was set up here today. It will introduce China's economic and trade principles, policies and achievements to foreign countries.

The corporation is a non-official publishing organ and will put out three bimonthlies, CHINA'S MARKET, CHINA'S SHIPPING and CHINA'S MARKET NEWS in Chinese, English, French, Japanese and Spanish. The first issue of the CHINA'S SHIPPING has gone on sale in Mexico.

The China "Prospect" publishing house affiliated to the corporation, will print or publish books, journals and information materials from Chinese and foreign sources including individuals.

The China Market Publishing Corporation will publish books, journals and information materials on economy and trade in cooperation with Hong Kong and Macao and overseas publishing firms and with groups or individuals.

At the first meeting of the board of directors held today Zhou Jiannan, chairman of the board, said that an advisory committee would be set up with Chinese and foreign business leaders and noted economists as members.

FORUM HEARS EXPERIENCES OF ADVANCED AREAS

OWO21005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--Why are some advanced areas and enterprises doing well in industrial production during the first 7 months of this year? In summing up the experience of these areas and enterprises, representatives to the national forum on industrial and communications work pointed out: To boost production, it is essential to correctly understand the policy of readjusting the national economy and to see to it that production is not slackened, thinking does not waver, renovation continues and work does not become lax.

In order to push industrial production forward, representatives to the national forum on industrial and communications work over the past several days have exchanged views and analyzed the progress and problems of industrial production in various localities. They have also earnestly summed up the experience of some advanced areas and enterprises in improving industrial production. A responsible person of the State Economic Commission summed up the experiences as follows:

1. Some advanced areas and enterprises have correctly understood the policy of readjusting the national economy and in the course of readjusting have not let production slacken or thinking waver. They have also continued renovation and stepped up work.

2. Some advanced areas and enterprises have carried out readjustment and grasped production at the same time. Their experience has proved that proper readjustment will promote production.
3. They have paid great attention to tapping the productive potential in the enterprises in order to raise the economic results.
4. Leading cadres at all levels have proceeded to the grassroots units to conduct investigation and study, to study new things, to seek solutions to new problems and to intensify ideological work.

The representatives pledged to earnestly study these advanced experiences according to actual conditions in their own areas and enterprises.

RADIO, YOUTH PAPER ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

Beijing Radio Commentary

OW021208 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Station commentator's ideological commentary: "Self-Criticism Should Be Encouraged"]

[Text] When we say mistakes are unavoidable, it does not mean that we have to excessively accommodate mistakes. It is essential that mistakes be reduced to the minimum. Once a mistake is made, it must be corrected through criticism and self-criticism. The point is: It is hard to practice criticism and harder still to practice self-criticism.

The prevalent weak and lax leadership seriously hampers our cause and must therefore be conscientiously changed. Marx once said: What distinguishes a proletarian revolution from any other revolution is that it criticizes itself and it grows through self-criticism. This is a hallmark distinguishing our party from all other political parties. History has shown that the best weapon for a communist to reform himself is to practice criticism and self-criticism. We need criticism and self-criticism just as we need air and water. That is why we encourage self-criticism.

The correct attitude toward criticism is based on the spirit of self-criticism. The crux of the matter is how to adopt a correct attitude toward oneself. As there is no pure gold and there are no perfect men, one should acquire the attitude of one dividing into two toward oneself and others. If one always thinks too highly of oneself and spurns the advice of others, one is bound to stumble one day.

In listening to others' criticism, one must adopt the attitude of not blaming the speaker but being warned by his words and correcting mistakes if you have committed them and guarding against them if you have not. One must constantly reform oneself by the weapon of self-criticism and by intensified studies in order to meet the needs of the party and the revolution.

We wish to advise those comrades who have committed mistakes to be determined in acknowledging and correcting their mistakes. They must not care about whether others' criticism is correct in every way. Still less must they feel consoled to hear a few unprincipled words of sympathy. It should be realized that to severely criticize, even to the point of hurting one's feelings, is to sincerely cherish. An earnest and serious revolutionary must always be prepared to uphold truth and to correct mistakes. What is the criterion for differentiating truth from mistakes? Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: The supreme test of the words and deeds of a communist is whether they conform with the highest interests and enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority of the people. At present, adhering to the four basic principles of upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship and proletarian dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought conforms with the highest interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. This is the common political foundation on which the unity of the whole party and the people of various nationalities is built. It is also the fundamental guarantee for the smooth progress of socialist modernization. Words and deeds which deviate from the four basic principles are wrong. Words and deeds that negate or sabotage the four basic principles must be prohibited.

It has long been a tradition of the party that once a mistake is made, criticism and self-criticism should be conducted. Self-criticism must be conducted in a serious and sincere manner and must not be carried out perfunctorily and hypocritically. As long as the mistakes have been understood and corrected, the number of criticisms conducted is of no importance. Over a fairly long period in the past, we attempted to destroy comrades instead of having them criticised. We forced them to calumniate and curse themselves against their will instead of encouraging self-criticism. Such foolish things must never be allowed to happen again.

In conducting criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to pay attention to clarify the hows and whys of the mistakes. It is pointless to give criticism to one who has made mistakes if he does not understand his mistakes. To understand one's mistakes is a painful process in effecting a change. We must enthusiastically, patiently and meticulously help to complete the change. Only in this way can criticism and self-criticism help one to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient and thus achieve the purpose of straightening out one's thinking and uniting the comrades.

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO Editorial

HK021130 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] The No 16 issue of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO carries an editorial which is entitled "Growing Up in the Course of Criticism and Self-Criticism."

The editorial says: In the days of the victorious convening of the 3d plenary session of the 10th CYL Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th national congress of the All-China Youth Federation, having confidence in, having concern for, and having their hopes on the young people, revolutionaries of the older generation within the party ardently said encouraging words and expressed the desire for our young people to grow up healthily and to strive to build a new China with a high level of material civilization and a high level of spiritual civilization. Revolutionaries of the older generation hope that the young people will carry forward the fine traditions of the CCP and the CYL and will bravely overcome difficulties on the road of advance; they encourage our young people to justly and forcefully criticize some mistaken ideas and tendencies, to enable healthy tendencies to prevail over unhealthy tendencies and play a vanguard role in struggling against our society's vilest things. Here, revolutionaries of the older generation not only have put tasks before CYL organizations and the masses of youths but have also charted the orientation and course for healthy growth of our young people. The young people must conduct criticism and self-criticism, apply criticism and self-criticism as weapons for remolding our society and themselves, and enable themselves to grow up in a better way and more quickly during active ideological struggles.

The editorial says: Since socialism is a brand-new cause, people cannot help making deviations and committing mistakes in the course of understanding and carrying out socialism. Vestiges of the past will be manifested by every individual in varying degrees. Are there measures to overcome old consciousness, resolve contradictions among the people and seek unity of thinking? Lessons from bitter experiences gained since the founding of the PRC exhort us not to "take class struggle as the key link" for carrying out "ruthless struggle" and dealing "merciless blows." They also exhort us to carry forward the fine tradition of our party and apply criticism and self-criticism as weapons. Criticism and self-criticism is the basic method of handling the internal relations among all the people in our socialist society and is the powerful motive force of the continued advance of our society. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang noted recently: "To promote all kinds of work, all fronts must continuously conduct criticism and self-criticism and turn criticism and self-criticism into a motive force of our socialist modernization."

If we constantly and conscientiously conduct criticism and self-criticism, our young people will achieve a deeper understanding of our society, heighten their sense of responsibility in the capacity of being masters of the society, sharpen their ability to distinguish between right and wrong and between beautiful things and ugly things, and cultivate the work style of proceeding from reality to remold society, thus perfecting themselves in the course of remolding society.

We must achieve a correct understanding of criticism. After the 10 years of upheaval, the term criticism seems to be unfamiliar and even seems to be frightening to people. This is because criticism was once used as a stick to attack and punish people. It is forbidden to use such a stick now and it is imperative to conduct criticism. We must not equate criticism with a stick.

We must be brave in and be good at conducting criticism. The criticism of unhealthy tendencies and particularly the criticism of the shortcomings and mistakes of leading organs and leading persons requires courage. The criticism of other harmful trends in society also requires courage. We must overcome those weak and equivocal mental attitudes toward harmful trends and must not act as "peacemaker." To enable criticism to achieve good results, we must also be good at conducting criticism. We must also have a good grasp of presenting the facts and reasoning things out, seeking truth from facts and helping others and pay attention to the ways and means of criticism.

The editorial said in conclusion: We must promote the spirit of self-criticism. The lack of the spirit of self-criticism is a weak point of some of our young people. After the 10 years of upheaval, it is difficult to conduct criticism and it is even more difficult to conduct self-criticism. Jade must be cut and chiseled to make it a useful vessel and modesty helps one to go forward. History has proved this truth. The growth of young people not only requires positive education and guidance but also requires that the young people themselves constantly examine and overcome their own shortcomings and mistakes. The lack of the spirit of self-criticism not only hampers the healthy growth of the young people themselves but also adversely affects struggles against harmful trends.

RENMIN RIBAO: METHODS OF THOUGHT, METHODS OF WORK

HK030653 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Xin Tongwen [6580 0681 2429]: "Methods of Thought and Methods of Work--First in a Series of Articles on Methods of Work"]

[Text] In the article "Practice Democratic Centralism Correctly," the writer talks about organizational principles, some of which in fact deal with problems of working methods. The interrelationships between collective leadership and division of labor with individual responsibility, between the individual and collective, and between the subordinate and the higher authorities are problems we often confront in our work. How to resolve these problems correctly is also a problem of working methods.

What is referred to as methods of work includes methods of leadership (this article chiefly discusses methods of work with the leading comrades at the county and prefectural levels), methods of work of party committees, methods of work in different departments and methods of work of a leading cadre. I will chiefly discuss general problems, but will also occasionally touch on specific problems.

Methods of work are inseparable from methods of thought, the former being determined by the latter. Without correct methods of thought, such as subjective and metaphysical methods of thought, it will certainly be impossible to have correct methods of work.

Methods of thought and methods of work are subordinated to the party's ideological, political and organizational line. With the exception of those comrades who struggle against the erroneous line, it is impossible to have correct methods of thought and work under the guidance of an erroneous line.

For example, the "leftist" policy and high targets worked out by the higher authorities under the influence of "leftist" guiding thought can only cause their subordinates to resort to coercion and commandism or deception. "The correctness or incorrectness of an ideological and political line decides everything." This remark has been proved correct time and again both from the positive and the negative historical experiences.

With regard to methods of thought, they can be dealt with in great detail or very briefly. In this article they will only be touched on briefly. Materialist dialectics are our methods of thought, and to observe the universe with materialist dialectics is our world outlook, and to observe the history of the development of human society with materialist dialectics is historical materialism. Dialectical materialism is our world outlook and methodology. Materialism and dialectics are two inseparable entities of the Marxist philosophy.

Materialism is different from both idealism and subjectivism. Book worship, dogmatism or narrow empiricism are subjectivism divorced from objective reality. Although they are different in content and forms of manifestation, they are divorced from practice and violate the law of objective things. The result is that errors are made and the party's cause suffers setbacks and losses.

As our method of thought, dialectics first of all requests that one-sidedness, namely metaphysics, be opposed. It is in violation of dialectics to affirm or to negate everything. In dealing with people and things, to adopt the methods of objective and comprehensive analysis, this is what is called the dialectical method.

Second, dialectics requires us to understand that all things constantly develop and change in the struggle of the unity of opposites. It is imperative for our ideology to change along with the development and change of things and we should not view problems statically. It is necessary to pay attention to discovering new things and new problems (namely, new contradictions) and find our new methods of resolving new problems. It is a rigid way of thinking to see things as being immutable and frozen. "It will not do to look at last year's almanac." It is a pity that some of our comrades often lag behind the developments and changes of the times ideologically. Their brains are confined by various rules and regulations so that they are not willing to or dare not think problems over. They copy the hackneyed theme of last year for the report and speeches of this year and, if confronted with new problems, they act according to what was done in the past. Naturally, some of the successful and good experiences in the past are still useful and valuable. But circumstances have changed and it would be hard to avoid meeting with rebuffs if old methods are still used in dealing with new problems.

Dialectics requires us to be good at understanding the contradictions in the process of development of things. Contradictions are the motive force in the development of all things (including human ideology) and, without contradictions, there would be nothing. Some of our comrades do not understand this fundamental principle of Marxism and, when confronted with contradictions, tend to be worried in an attempt to dodge and skirt the contradictions; and as a matter of fact, this is a childish illusion. Different contradictions can only be resolved with different methods in order to promote things to advance in the correct direction. If we shut our eyes to the contradictions without bothering with them, there will be more and more of them and this will in turn make the problems pile up and the difficulties in solving them will be greater.

In studying problems, dialectics also requires us to see the interrelationship and interaction among various things and not to see the problems in isolation. It is impossible to discover correct methods of solving problems by seeing only the trees but not the forest, by knowing only one aspect of something and by knowing the how but not the why.

It is necessary to look at a problem objectively and not subjectively and comprehensively and not one-sidedly and it is necessary to analyze a problem from the standpoint of development and change and from the interrelationship and interaction of things and not to look at things statically and in a vacuum. This is the main point in methods of thought that we should learn. The correctness or incorrectness of our methods of thought and the correctness or incorrectness of our viewpoints as well as our line, principles and policies must still be examined in practice; whether they are correct or not and whether they are true or not is independent of any individual person's will (even though he is a leading personage) and is independent of the approval or disapproval of the majority of people. This is why practice is the only criterion in testing a truth.

Naturally, there are still many problems that should be explained with regard to problems in methods of thought and when discussing problems of methods of work, this article will still occasionally touch on certain problems of methods of thought.

HEBEI RIBAO ON DEVIATIONS IN RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK030640 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "'Locking Horns' Is Wrong, and 'Laissez-Faire' Won't Do--On Correcting Two Deviations Among the Cadres in Instituting the Agricultural Responsibility Systems of Linking Remuneration to Output"]

[Text] Following the relay and implementation of the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the rural responsibility systems have developed very quickly in our province. According to statistics, production teams that have practiced different responsibility systems of linking remuneration to output constitute 78 percent of the total number of production teams, and 23 percent of the total practice "double full responsibilities" systems. Great changes have taken place in areas where the production teams have practiced the system of linking remuneration to output in the past 2 or 3 years, including a large number of communes and brigades which succeeded in getting a better wheat harvest after overcoming a serious drought this year. This has made it possible for the different responsibility systems of linking remuneration to output to have an extremely strong appeal to the broad masses of the people and to become their means for gradually achieving common prosperity.

To practice responsibility systems of linking remuneration to output is without a doubt a test for the broad masses of cadres. To favor and support them or to fear and oppose them? In the face of this quandary, everyone should make a choice. Viewed from the overall situation, most comrades adopt a positive attitude and they work enthusiastically and diligently and they conscientiously strengthen their leadership over the responsibility systems. However, in quite a number of places there also exist two kinds of serious deviations: one is "locking horns" which means, some cadres simply refuse to permit the practice of the responsibility systems which are warmly welcomed by the broad masses; another is "laissez-faire" which means, you can do whatever you will and I wash my hands of the whole business. The manifestations of these two deviations are different, but their ideological cause is one, that is, owing to the fact that the pernicious leftist influence has not been eliminated. Their ideology has been restricted by the idea of the so-called "large, collective and equal." In places where this problem exists, it is often the case that in the beginning the leadership there said that this or that must be approved and this or that was impermissible. They did not approve or support the responsibility systems which were chosen and welcomed by the masses and tried hard to fit the action of the masses into the track of their imagination, bringing about a serious state of "locking horns" with the masses. The broad masses of the people actively support the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and, therefore, it was in any case impossible to hold out against the masses, the "big bull."

When they found it impossible to hold out any longer and when the rules and regulations had been discarded, they moved from one extreme to another and assumed a "laissez-faire" attitude, washing their hands of the whole affair to avoid committing a "mistake" in the future. This has caused the responsibility systems to experience fluctuations as well as reversals so that the sentiments of the masses were constrained and production was affected. This was a lesson that should be borne in mind.

In order to overcome the two deviations of "locking horns" and "laissez-faire," it is first of all necessary to strengthen ideological education for the broad masses of cadres, eliminate the pernicious leftist influence and do a good job of bringing order out of chaos. It should be noted that, owing to the fact that the former principal responsible member of the provincial CCP Committee pursued a whole series of leftist policies in the "Great Cultural Revolution," refused to rectify and correct his errors for a long time and resisted the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session, the pernicious leftist influence and the effects on the agricultural front in our province are still very serious and the task of bringing order out of chaos is still fairly arduous; the leadership at various levels should organize the broad masses of cadres in a conscientious study of the resolution and, on the basis of trying hard to understand the main contents and the spirit and essence of this document, link it with ideology and the actual practice of work, clean up the influence of leftist thinking and unify everybody's ideology on the basis of the fundamental conclusions of the resolution. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, efforts should be made to reduce blindness in action and raise the level of consciousness. In the past we shouted for 20 to 30 years that the collective economy had the advantage of being "large in size and collective in nature" and for many years have criticized the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household but now that the responsibility systems have been put forth, and the masses have demanded the implementation of the responsibility systems of fixing farm output quotas for each household with full responsibility for task completion, a few comrades have not been able to catch up with the times ideologically, have some doubts or even oppose the idea. This is not at all surprising. It is necessary to adopt the methods of presenting the facts and reasoning things out and persuasion and education to review and sum up the experiences and lessons. It is particularly necessary to make use of the fact that great changes have taken place in the rural areas after instituting different forms of responsibility systems of linking remuneration to output since the third plenary session, and to educate everyone in determining what is socialism, what is capitalism and what is egalitarianism, so as to completely liberate these comrades from the restrictions of leftist thinking of "large, collective and equal" and strengthen their consciousness in carrying out the principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session. We fully believe that, through education and practice, most comrades will be able to change their ideology and it will be possible to put a speedy end to the state of "locking horns" and "laissez-faire."

The reasons why we say that "locking horns" and "laissez-faire" are wrong are that the former commits the errors of subjectivism and of placing undue importance on the opinions of the leadership and simply does not heed the voice and demands of the masses; while the latter commits the errors of servility, of taking a laissez-faire attitude and of relinquishing leadership. These two attitudes run counter to the party's work style of seeking truth from facts and the mass line and are divorced from the broad masses. Our cadres who are also party members should proceed from the fundamental interests of the people, share the masses' problems and never for a moment be separated from the masses. The implementation of different responsibility systems of linking remuneration to output, whether linking remuneration to output with full responsibility for task completion on special projects, or unified operations, or assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output, or fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion under unified leadership, is socialist in character. Leading cadres should learn from the masses modestly, develop their abilities through practice and, on the basis of understanding the contents, special features and methods of different responsibility systems, adopt the work method of the mass line.

It is feasible for production brigades to hold an assembly of the commune members' representatives and for production teams to hold a general meeting of commune members in order to fully mobilize the masses to make deliberations and hold discussions and give the masses the right to choose their responsibility system. Whichever form is welcomed by the masses should be implemented. The leadership should not run things all by themselves without consulting others, should not rush headlong into mass action, should not act according to rumors and should not start all over again by ignoring everything in the past, but should seek truth from facts, respect the will of the masses and truly act according to the objective law. It is worth pointing out that the responsibility systems of assigning full responsibility under unified leadership instituted in various places at present can give play to the superiority of the collective economy and fully arouse the initiative of the commune members because the responsibilities are more definite and clear, without any ambiguity and are warmly welcomed by the masses. It can be expected that there will be fairly speedy development in the future.

The upsurge of various responsibility systems of linking remuneration to output is not only a great breakthrough in agricultural management but also a change of fundamental importance in policies and work. It is imperative for the leadership at various levels to catch up with the times and strengthen their leadership. Practice has proved that, with the implementation of the responsibility systems, the responsibility of the leadership has not become lighter but heavier; the work and tasks have not become fewer but greater; and instead of relaxing their efforts, they should put their heart and soul into the work all the more. This makes it necessary for us to energetically encourage the practice of conducting investigations and studies, go down to the grassroots units, go deep into the reality of life, constantly study new conditions, sum up new experiences and solve new problems. It is necessary to adopt various measures to strengthen the training of cadres at the grassroots level, sum up experiences in practice and raise the level of implementing policies of the cadres at the grassroots level as speedily as possible. In relation to the autumn field management and wheat-sowing preparations at present, it is feasible for various localities to organize large numbers of cadres to go down to the communes and brigades, publicize and implement the resolution and inspect and amplify the responsibility systems. In places where the phenomena of "locking horns" and "laissez-faire" exist, it is necessary to select competent cadres to solve them as speedily as possible and ensure the healthy development of the responsibility systems of linking remuneration to output and guarantee an all-round bumper harvest this year.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES EMULATION OF NANHAI COUNTY

OW260912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 26 Aug 81

["PEOPLE'S DAILY Calls for Emulation of Model County"--XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY frontpage editorial today commends Nanhai County in Guangdong Province, where peasant per capita income from collectives work shot up from 152 yuan in 1976 to 341 yuan last year.

A news story accompanying the editorial also reports a boom in individual peasant sidelines in Nanhai County. Income from the private sector last year exceeded 100 yuan per capita.

Electric fans, cassette machines and television sets, which are still luxuries in Chinese cities, are found in many peasant homes in Nanhai County, according to the news report. "Some communes are so rich that they are building parks for their population."

26 Aug Editorial

HK030750 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Enliven and Enrich the Rural Areas in the Way Nanhai County Has Done"]

[Text] On the Zhu Jiang deltas in the south of the motherland, there is a county, Nanhai County, with a population of 800,000 people. Last year, the total industrial and agricultural output value of this county was 880 million yuan. The country's contribution to the state is increasing. The total output value in the first half of this year exceeded 500 million. Last year, per capita income from collective work reached 341 yuan. In this year's distribution in advance of the summer harvest, the commune members' income again increased by 15 yuan. How encouraging this news is! Since exposing and criticizing the leftist mistakes, the rural situation has developed very quickly. A large number of poor and backward "three-reliance" districts began developing in only 1 to 2 years. What are rich districts supposed to do? Nanhai County has provided an answer: they should also advance by leaps and bounds. Facts have proved that no matter whether the existing conditions are good or bad and no matter whether an area is relatively poor or rich, as long as the people there follow the party's principles and policies, proceed from their own reality and struggle hard for a period of time, they can make their area develop and flourish in the present conditions.

Some people say that Nanhai County was already a rich place and it has the requisite conditions for quickly becoming richer. Indeed, Nanhai's natural conditions and economic conditions are relatively favorable. However, during the 10 years before the smashing of the "gang of four," the rural economy in the county was at a standstill, grain yield per unit area dropped and per capita income increased by only just over 2 yuan each year. Nanhai has taken big strides in the past 2 years. Its total grain output has increased by 150 million jin. Its industrial crops and diversified economy, in particular its industry and sideline production, have developed at high speeds. Peasant per capita income from collective work has shot up from 152 yuan in 1976 to 341 yuan. Without major changes in production conditions, the 10 years of fluctuations have been followed by 2 years of leaping forward. This has proved that whether or not the party's principles, policies and guiding ideology are correct is the decisive factor in the development of production. Of course, we cannot deny the role played by objective conditions and cannot expect places with poor conditions to reach very quickly a level like that of Nanhai. However, as long as we emancipate our minds as Nanhai has done, proceed from reality, fully tap the potential of man and land and give play to the enthusiasm of the collectives and commune members, each place can have relatively fast development on the existing basis.

The situation of Nanhai County's vigorous rural economic development can be summed up with the word "lively." People on different fronts, no matter whether they are commune members or cadres, whether they are engaged in industry or agriculture, whether they are engaged in breeding or farming, are cooperating with one another, and are full of confidence, studying, carrying out creative work, tapping potentials, widening channels and opening up new resources. The state-owned enterprises, the collective economy and sideline production of commune member households are all full of vitality. The party's policies have abolished all prohibited zones and the peasants are no longer bound hand and foot. The rural economy has changed from rigidity to liveliness. There are more and more sources of income and the peasant's standard of living has become increasingly higher.

Our rural collective economy is a socialist economy and must accept the guidance of state planning, implement the state's policies and decrees and fulfill the tasks of state purchase requisitions and assigned purchase requisitions. Leadership over agriculture should mainly be implementing the party's principles and policies according to local conditions, guiding and helping the masses in different respects to use their initiative to open up more production resources, look for ways to increase production and income and to produce greater varieties of commodities. The guideline of Nanhai's leaders is less restrictions and interference, more guidance, help and assistance. They have loosened all kinds of ropes binding the peasants' hands and feet and have genuinely given the right to make decisions in managing the collective economy to the production teams and the peasants. The leaders concentrate their efforts mainly on giving guidance in establishing and improving production responsibility systems, solving new problems in operation and management, and urging the units concerned by giving them help and guidance in fields such as technology, materials and goods, funds, market situation and so on in relation to the production, supply and marketing aspects. No wonder the prefectural and county rural economy quickly changed from a standstill to flourishing development.

Some comrades worry that problems may occur once restrictions and interference are reduced. In face, at any time, there will be some problems. What is important is to carry out investigation and clarify the situation in order to find out whether the problems occurring conform with or oppose the party's principles and policies and the state's laws and decrees and whether there are problems occurring in the process of production development or problems which prevent production from developing. We should grasp firmly and solve problems which occur in our advancement and should not give up eating for fear of choking or institute restrictions and stop work the moment any problems occur. Under no circumstances should we again foolishly dampen the peasants' enthusiasm. We should have confidence in the masses' wisdom and capability and in their patriotic and socialist consciousness. In the course of enlivening the rural economy, if we strengthen political and ideological work, strengthen planning, guidance and market management and take necessary economic measures, we can quickly solve any problems which may occur. We should never go back to the old path of stopping everything whenever some minor problems occur.

In the past, we had instructions which lead to rigidity in our economy, now we lack experience in enlivening the economy. Nanhai County has taken a step forward in this respect and has made some achievements. Conditions vary from place to place and methods cannot be indiscriminately copied. However, Nanhai County should be a typical example in leading the way. It gives us impetus to look for our own ways to enliven and enrich our economy so that the rural economy can become more lively and the peasants' standard of living can become increasingly higher.

ZHANG JINGFU SETTLES ANHUI MINING DISPUTE

OW311215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0057 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Hefei, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, recently went to the Huaibei mining district to settle a dispute between the mining district and a number of communes. His down-to-earth style of solving problems was highly acclaimed by the Huaibei mining bureau's staff and workers, who maintained that the first secretary had done a good thing for the mining district and the nearby communes and brigades.

Due to the extension of underground coal faces, which frequently caused cave-ins in the mining district, some coal mines used to requisition the land above the coal faces and relocate the buildings on the ground which were sold along with the land. In recent years however such requisition has become virtually impossible because certain communes and brigades in the mining district were charging increasingly higher prices for their land and buildings. The frequent disputes between the coal mines and the communes directly affected the smooth progress of coal production. Although the Anhui provincial party committee and the provincial people's government held many meetings to study the issue and passed decisions to settle the disputes, the problem was never fundamentally solved.

Late next March, Zhang Jingfu went to the Huai mining district to study the issue himself. To examine the situation from various angles and study possible solutions, he assembled leading members of the Huaibei mining bureau and of the prefectures, municipalities and counties concerned and heard their opinions. He found out that the root cause of the disputes was the sinking of the land caused by underground coal mining resulting in damage to the cropland of neighboring communes and brigades and affecting the peasants' production and livelihood. He also found out that, because the coal mines and the neighboring communes and brigades were under different prefectural and municipal jurisdiction, settlement of such disputes became even more difficult. He thus proposed that the mining district and the local authorities concerned, while educating those few units and people who persisted in their excessive demands, to take the overall situation into consideration and use every means possible to improve production conditions. He also proposed that the mining district and the local authorities concerned consider incorporation of certain communes and brigades of Xiaoxian County, where the main coal shafts of the Huaibei mining district were located, into the mining district so that these communes and brigades would be put under the mining district's administration. He maintained that once the leadership was unified, the problem could be solved more easily.

In accordance with Zhang Jingfu's proposal, the Anhui Provincial People's Government promptly decided to incorporate a number of communes and brigades in Xiaoxian County into the Huaibei mining district. When the provincial government passed an official decision about the incorporation, it was readily accepted by the mining district and the communes and brigades. Today a new atmosphere of promoting industrial and agricultural production in a united and cooperative manner has appeared in the mining district.

XU JIATUN SPEAKS TO JIANGSU CONGRESS COMMITTEE

OW302058 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The 10th meeting of the 5th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Nanjing 27-29 August. The main item on the agenda was to study and implement the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Chairman Xu Jiatun spoke at the meeting on study and implementation of the guidelines.

In the light of the actual situation in Jiangsu, he emphatically pointed out: It is necessary through studying and implementing the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee to unify our thinking, strengthen our unity, bestir ourselves and do a good job in production.

He stressed: We must unify our thinking on the basis of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, unite as one and develop the excellent situation that has emerged since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee.

He pointed out: The present task on the ideological front is on the one hand to continue to clear out and overcome the influence of leftist ideas in practical work and on the other hand to conduct serious criticism of the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization that indeed exists now in the ideological sphere.

He said: This tendency toward bourgeois liberalization has become a trend of thought in society. It is characterized by negating the party's four fundamental principles, casting off party leadership and breaking away from the socialist path. If it is allowed to spread unchecked, the consequences would be disastrous. We should be on guard against it.

He pointed out: It is completely in keeping with the spirit of the resolution to clear out the influence of leftist ideas and oppose the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization on the ideological front. Now the state of weak and lax leadership on the ideological front must be changed.

Chairman Xu Jiataun pointed out: In most cases, the tendency toward liberalization is a matter of understanding, a contradiction among the people themselves. It must be solved by the method of criticism and self-criticism. We should learn from past historical lessons, pay attention to the method we use in making criticisms and exercise proper restraint. In making criticisms, we should seek truth from facts, present the facts and reason things out, aiming at helping those criticized. We must not do it in an oversimplified and crude way and must not start a movement. Through criticism and self-criticism we should unite on the basis of the resolution.

He stressed: On the economic front, we should bestir ourselves and do a good job in production. While making economic readjustments, we should further emancipate our minds and pay attention to and do more to reform the economic structure.

He said in conclusion: Party committees at various levels should pay attention to studying and summing up experience on how to bring into full play the role of the standing committees of people's congresses at various levels so that the work of the Standing Committee can be developed more successfully.

The meeting also listened to and discussed a report on the province's education work by (Gu Eryao), director of the provincial bureau of higher education, a report on the final account for 1980 by (Wang Shiwen), deputy director of the provincial finance department, and a report on judicial work in the first 6 months of 1981 by Fang Zhen, president of the provincial People's Higher Court. During their discussion, many committee members made good suggestions on educational work, and appropriate decisions were made. The meeting approved the 1980 final account; discussed and decided on setting up three specialized commissions under the Standing Committee; namely, a legal commission, a financial and economic commission and a scientific, cultural and educational commission; approved provisional regulations on personnel appointments and dismissals of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress; and approved appointments and dismissals of cadres in the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Zhang Zhongliang, Zhong Guochu, Kuang Yaming, He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao and Liu Shuxun, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, attended the meeting. Responsible persons of the provincial people's government, the provincial People's Higher Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the provincial bureau of higher education, the provincial education department, the provincial finance department, the provincial personnel office and other departments concerned and responsible persons of Standing Committees of People's Congresses of Nanjing and six other municipalities and Taicang, Jinhu and five other counties attended the meeting as observers.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS JIANGSU RESOLUTION STUDY CLASS

OW020714 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The first study class on the resolution for leading cadres above the level of secretaries of county CCP committees sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee started on the morning of 1 September. More than 70 people attended the study class including Xu Jiatun, first secretary; Chu Jiang, secretary; and Zhou Yifeng, Standing Committee member of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees and some young and middle-aged leading cadres of provincial, prefectural, municipal and county departments.

Comrade Xu Jiatun is the secretary of the party branch of the study class. At the mobilization meeting marking the start of the study class, Comrade Xu Jiatun described the importance of the study and the method of study. He said: The provincial CCP Committee has set its mind to organizing the principal responsible comrades of prefectural and municipal CCP committees and activists on other fronts to study so that they will lead the whole province in studying and implementing the resolution energetically. To make the study a success, he continued, it is necessary to have a good style of study. In other words, we must energetically implement the revolutionary style of study of integrating theory with practice. We must study the documents assiduously, make use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, sum up historical experience and unify our understanding with the basic conclusions drawn in the resolution. In study and discussion, it is necessary to develop a democratic style of work, to tell the truth and to encourage others to say what is on their minds freely.

Also attending the mobilization meeting were comrades from the study class on the resolution organized by the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee.

JIANGSU AIR FORCE COMMISSAR PUBLICIZES RESOLUTION

OW020257 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 81 p 1

[By Yang Hanlin and Wu Zeliang]

[Text] In inspecting the work of a certain unit stationed in the mountainous area 12-23 August, Xiao Qian, political commissar of the air force units under the Nanjing PLA units, devoted much time to explaining and publicizing the resolution. As soon as he arrived at the unit he tried to find out the progress made by this unit in study and work and its ideological trend. He also gave lectures entitled "Earnestly Study the Resolution and Do a Good Job in the Unit" and "Correctly Understand Comrade Mao Zedong's Historical Role" to explain and publicize the resolution among cadres above the regimental level and grassroots cadres and fighters.

Touching on the great significance of upholding Mao Zedong Thought, Political Commissar Xiao Qian pointed out that Mao Zedong Thought was shaped in the course of the arduous and courageous struggle of half a century. It is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of our party. Upholding Mao Zedong Thought is an unshakable principle. He called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters to earnestly study Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific works and Vice Chairman Deng's important speeches on Mao Zedong Thought since 1977, to arm themselves with the stand, viewpoint and method of Mao Zedong Thought, to rally more closely around the party Central Committee and to enhance vigor and work hard in building the army well.

JIANGXI LEADER ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING ON IDEOLOGY

OWO21629 Nanchang Jizngxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Party organization at various levels should firmly close their ranks, effectively strengthen their leadership on the ideological front and change the present state of weak and lax leadership in order to strengthen unity on the basis of the four basic principles and to develop the excellent situation that has occurred since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This was the main item on the agenda of a forum on issues on the ideological front held by the provincial party committee 25-30 August.

More than 130 persons attended the forum, including comrades in charge of propaganda work and directors of the propaganda departments of various prefectural and municipal party committees; responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments, commissions and bureaus; and responsible comrades of theoretical, literary, art, press, publishing and educational circles.

At the forum, (Kou Yibin), director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, relayed the guidelines laid down by the national discussion meeting on issues on the ideological front. Ma Jikong, secretary of the provincial party committee made a concluding speech.

The provincial party committee paid close attention to making this conference a success and conscientiously implementing the guidelines laid down by the national discussion meeting on issues on the ideological front. This is why the provincial party committee held a special meeting of its Standing Committee to discuss these matters before the convening of the forum.

At the Standing Committee meeting, Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the provincial party committee, said: Although the important speeches by leading comrades of the party Central Committee deal particularly with issues on the ideological front, they also have an important bearing on our present work in various fields. Thus, they are of important guiding significance for all our work. We should conscientiously relay and study these important speeches and resolutely implement them. We should link our study and discussion of these important speeches with our study of the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We should study and discuss these important speeches according to the actual conditions in our province's work. We should take effective measures to change the state of weak and lax leadership on the ideological front. Party leadership must be firm and unified.

Jiang Weiqing stressed: Criticism and self-criticism should be practiced earnestly and erroneous tendencies should be overcome in good time. In particular, the tendency to become divorced from the socialist road and party leadership and to advocate liberalization must be seriously and correctly criticized and properly fought against as necessary.

He said: It is now very important to enhance the whole party's understanding of the significance of practicing criticism and self-criticism. We must practice criticism and self-criticism in order to make the party strong and our cause prosperous.

This is a matter concerning the rise or decline of the party. There are now two phenomena: One is that people dare not criticize erroneous tendencies. This shows that those people have no firm faith in the party's cause. The other phenomenon is that erroneous tendencies cannot be criticized; once they are criticized, this is called using a big stick. If these two phenomena are not changed, they will harm our efforts to overcome erroneous tendencies and to strengthen unity on the basis of the four basic principles.

Comrades attending the forum pointed out: The forum is very necessary and is being held at the right moment. It has greatly educated and inspired cadres on the ideological front and will promote the in-depth study and implementation of the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the development of the excellent situation existing since the 3d plenary session.

With special reference to the actual conditions, they expressed their views on the situation and problems on the ideological front. While endeavoring to overcome the various manifestations of weak and lax leadership themselves, they analyzed the causes of such leadership on the ideological front and made good suggestions on how to change this state of affairs.

The forum pointed out: As in the rest of the country, the situation on Jiangxi's ideological front is generally good. The achievements made by the party leadership on the ideological and literary front are impressive and most of the comrades on the ideological front are ideologically correct. However, we must realize that our ideological front is also beset with quite a few problems, such as the erroneous tendency of trying to depart from the socialist path and party leadership in pursuit of liberalism. Although there are no literary works in our province with mistakes as serious as those of "Bitter Love," there are some with erroneous tendencies. Both the theoretical and the literary and art circles have advocated and spread a number of erroneous views. There is also the problem among the general public of publishing books--in pursuit of profits--without authorization and in disregard of state regulations. In theatrical performances, there is a tendency to try to meet the demands of an audience that has an unhealthy state of mind. The leaders in some units lack the courage or skill to wage a just and forceful struggle against erroneous tendencies. Since some people regard criticism as "sticks," it is very difficult to conduct criticism and even more difficult to conduct self-criticism.

In light of the weak and lax leadership and the liberal tendency on the current ideological front, the forum stressed the need to raise ideological understanding and seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism. It pointed out: To resolve contradictions among ourselves, we cannot do without criticism and self-criticism. The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" also cannot be implemented without them. We need to justly and forcefully conduct criticism against various erroneous tendencies that run counter to the four fundamental principles. Leading cadres should set themselves an example in effectively using this weapon.

If we seriously and correctly conduct criticism and wage necessary and appropriate struggle against liberal tendencies in our society, will this affect or weaken our efforts to repudiate leftism? On this question, the forum pointed out: Correcting leftist mistakes and criticizing liberalism are not mutually exclusive or opposing. On the contrary, they are actually related and mutually promotive. People deeply poisoned by the leftist influence often use the words and deeds of the liberals as their excuse to uphold their leftist view. Liberals on their part, often use the words and deeds of those who uphold the leftist view as their reason for advocating liberalism. Thus, people with leftist mistakes and people advocating bourgeois liberalism often promote their own cause by using each other in this manner. We cannot expect to overcome the leftist mistakes without criticizing and overcoming bourgeois liberal tendencies and we cannot expect to truly overcome the liberal tendency without continuing our criticism against leftism. Therefore, we must continue our struggle on the two fronts.

The forum pointed out: In conducting criticism and self-criticism, we must never repeat such leftist practices as raising a hue and cry and criticizing and struggling indiscriminately. We must help those criticized, seek truth from facts, convince people by reasoning and start from the desire for unity to achieve greater unity on a new basis. Obviously, it is necessary to observe discipline in conducting criticism and self-criticism. The vast numbers of party members must first observe party discipline.

The forum pointed out: Party organizations at all levels must, in accordance with the wishes of the CCP Central Committee, organize our comrades to study well the documents of the national discussion meeting on issues on the ideological front by combining this study with the study of the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and by linking it with the realities of their own area, department and unit. Leaders should also join in the study and take the lead in changing the state of weakness and laxness on the ideological front.

The forum pointed out: It is necessary to strengthen the leading bodies at all levels on the ideological front, ideologically and organizationally. Leading bodies with weak and lax leadership should be reorganized. In addition, a system of responsibility should be adopted to ensure that each person has his power and responsibility.

The forum asked all units to coordinate with one another, take effective measures to overcome the problems in their respective units and strive to improve the leadership and state of affairs on the ideological front of our province.

BAI RUBING ATTENDS SHANDONG OVERSEAS CHINESE FORUM

SK010258 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The Shandong provincial forum on Overseas Chinese affairs was held in Jinan 25-30 August. Responsible persons of the provincial CCP Committee and government including Bai Rubing, Gao Keting, Xu Leijian and Liu Zhongqian attended. Comrade Bai Rubing stressed that party committees and government at all levels must attach importance to and study Overseas Chinese affairs. They should put this topic on their agenda and earnestly attend to it.

Forum participants contended that the instruction issued by the central authorities on protecting and encouraging the enthusiasm of the Overseas Chinese displayed in their love for their country and homeland is the guiding principle for Overseas Chinese affairs work. This principle is a scientific summing-up of historical experiences and guidance for Overseas Chinese affairs work. It is also one of the requirements for fulfilling the three major tasks for 1980's. To implement this fundamental principle, we must first solve the issue of treating returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents as political equals without discrimination and eliminate the leftist influence.

The forum emphasized that implementation of an Overseas Chinese affairs policy is instrumental in protecting and encouraging the patriotic enthusiasm of the Overseas Chinese. Efforts should be made to successfully complete reinvestigations and reversals of wrong, unjust and framed-up cases involving returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents. Special attention should be focused on the housing policy for Overseas Chinese. They should be encouraged to raise funds to establish enterprises. In line with the needs of readjustment and the unified plans of local government, efforts should be made to establish collective enterprises or commune and brigade-run diversified economy, which do not require big investments but can yield quick results by heeding the supply of raw materials and market demands.

It is necessary to continue education on upholding the four basic principles and education on cherishing the motherland, the party and socialism. We should encourage the returned Overseas Chinese. We should enhance the patriotic enthusiasm and diligence of the returned Overseas Chinese and encourage them to contribute to the four modernizations by doing their jobs well.

SHANGHAI PLA UNITS AID IN COMBATTING TYPHOON

OW020540 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The army, naval and air force units of the PLA stationed in Shanghai sent out large numbers of commanders and fighters to combat the typhoon and high tides side by side with the people at the crucial moment when the typhoon and high tides were storming the city.

When the typhoon and high tides were lashing Chongming, Changxing and Hengsha Islands at dawn on 1 September, the PLA units there immediately plunged into battle together with the local people in saving the embankments. In the struggle against the typhoon, three fighters of a unit stationed in Changxing Island were swept out to sea by strong waves. They struggled for over an hour in the water, swam back to shore and continued the rescue efforts. In (Wenxaobang) area, threatened by rising water, commanders and fighters of a regiment of the Shanghai Garrison Command jumped into the water and formed a human wall to save the property of a factory. Learning that the dike at Wusongkou was threatened, the 2d antiaircraft company of an air force unit immediately transported more than 3,600 sandbags to build a 1.4 meter-high wall to protect it. Furthermore, a naval unit in Shanghai also mobilized nearly 200 men to help the Wusong grain depot and other grain stations nearby to save more than 3,000 bags of flour and over 700 sacks of rice. In addition, the Shanghai Garrison Command sent out 6,000 cadres and fighters and scores of trucks to pitch in the struggle. Naval units in Shanghai have also dispatched a number of vessels.

TYPHOON DAMAGE IN ZHEJIANG PROVINCE REPORTED

OW020506 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--Affected by the peripheral effects of typhoon No 14, winds of force 10-12 are reported along the coastal areas in the northern part of Zhejiang Province today, whereas winds of force 8-10 are prevailing over central Zhejiang, along the coast and Hangzhou Bay and in Hangzhou, Jiaxing, Pinghu, Ningbo and Shaoxing areas. It is expected that, except for the coastal areas where winds of force 6-8 will remain in force, winds in other parts of the province will diminish by tonight. Under the influence of the typhoon, torrential rains are expected over Ningbo and Dinghai with heavy rains over Hangzhou and Putuo between 0800 on 30 August and 0800 1 September.

During the typhoon, maximum winds of force 12 are expected over Zhenhai, Shengsi, Putuo and other places with tides reaching a record level. Damage in varying degrees has been reported in some places. According to initial reports, six motorized junks were sunk, 50 houses damaged, 22,600 dan of table salt were inundated and six persons injured in the Zhoushan area. In Ningbo Municipality and Zhenhai County, 70,000 mu of ricefields and 10,000 mu of cottonfields were inundated. Some workshops of factories and warehouses in the northern part of Ningbo City were flooded.

Further Report

OW030750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)--Nine people were reported dead, 20 injured and five missing when typhoon number 14 (or Agnes as it is also known) passed the coastal areas of Zhejiang Province, provincial authorities disclosed. Rescue and relief work is in full swing in coastal Ningbo, Taizhou and Zhoushan Prefectures, where 297 fishing junks capsized on the stormy seas as the typhoon travelled northeastward on its way to the southern tip of the Korea peninsula. Sea walls collapsed or were breached at 200 points under the pounding of tidal waves and downpours, and this caused flooding of 22,000 hectares of rice fields and 5,333 hectares of cotton fields.

GUANGDONG COUNTY COURT SENTENCES ENEMY AGENT

HK021150 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Entrusted by the Foshan Prefectural People's Intermediate Court, the Enping County People's Court held a rally on August 28 to pronounce judgment on the enemy agent Chen Jingliang. Before Chen Jingliang was arrested, he was deputy section chief of the storage and transportation section of the Enping County Grain Bureau. After the criminal Chen began to have contact with enemy secret services in Hong Kong in February 1980, from March to May 1980, he mailed information about our country to them on 10 separate occasions and accepted over HK\$1,800 from them as payment for espionage. He also accepted things such as radio-recorders and watches. After the criminal Chen was assigned tasks by the enemy secret services, he enthusiastically carried out espionage activities and royally served the enemy secret services. Thus he committed the crime of an enemy agent. In accordance with the law, the People's Court sentenced Chen Jingliang to 10 years' imprisonment and deprived him of his political rights for 3 years.

HUNAN ISSUES URGENT NOTICE ON VEGETABLE SHORTAGE

HK030414 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The Hunan Provincial People's Government issued an urgent circular to all prefectures and municipalities on the morning of 2 September, demanding that they take rapid action to rectify the current problems in the vegetable markets. Prolonged drought since the beginning of summer has had a rather great effect on vegetable productions. Vegetable supplies have been extremely short in urban, industrial and mining areas since mid-August. A number of vegetable-growing peasants on a few communes and brigades have freely taken commodity vegetables to the market to sell at high prices instead of delivering them to the state according to plan. Certain hawkers have wantonly bought up vegetables in bulk to sell at high prices. The masses strongly object to this.

In order to correct this unhealthy trend and do a good job in vegetable production and supply, the provincial people's government has demanded that the province concentrate manpower and material for sowing autumn and winter vegetables, and hurry to crash-sow a number of quick-growing varieties for the markets. Production teams are not allowed to sell in the markets commodity vegetables grown at production bases. Hawkers are not allowed to buy vegetables in bulk from production teams and shops. Economic sanctions must be levied against offenders. Industry and commerce administrative and control departments must strengthen market control and announce each day the maximum retail prices for vegetables. While promoting vegetable procurement and sale, the commerce departments must do everything possible to organize and arrange the markets in the slack autumn season and increase supplies of bean and grain products to ease the current contradiction between supply and demand.

HUNAN FACTORY CRITICIZES LIBERALIZATION TRENDS

HK010303 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The party branch of Changsha hat factory has launched criticism and self-criticism in light of certain liberalization problems that have appeared among the staff and workers. Relatively good results have been achieved. Previously, phenomena of only stressing individual freedom without labor discipline, working on "freedom" shifts without obeying the leadership and indiscriminately applying democratic rights appeared among a few workers. In view of these unhealthy trends, the factory party branch guided them to launch criticism and self-criticism and to distinguish right from wrong.

A young worker in the finishing workshop set citizens' right to strike against observing labor discipline. When he failed to get a work transfer he wanted, he created an unreasonable uproar, refused to go to work, and also cited the constitution phrase, "citizens have the right to strike," to defend his actions. Members of the factory party branch studied with him the relevant passages of the constitution and explained that workers have the duty to observe labor discipline, and that the workers are the masters in our country and must certainly not use the right to strike in an indiscriminate way. They helped him to distinguish between socialist and bourgeois democracy.

The Changsha hat factory had also carried out various kinds of education among the workers to resist the corrosion of bourgeois liberalization ideology. In view of the fact that young workers hankered after Western bourgeois ways of life and acted in a carefree and sloppy way, the factory used wall bulletins, blackboard notices and broadcasts to assess and refute expressions of liberalization. Discussion was also launched among workers on democracy and freedom and the correct view of life. These activities have enhanced people's ability to distinguish between right and wrong. As a result of strengthening ideological education for the workers, discipline and law are better observed now, many people study culture and technology during their spare time, more of them work on "contribution" shifts, and there has been a relatively big change in the factory mood.

HUNAN TO CHECK ON HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION

HK030415 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] A recent joint meeting of the provincial public security department and population census office decided to straighten out household registrations throughout the province in preparation for the national census next 1 July. The urban areas must straighten out the registrations this year, and issue new registration books. The rural areas must complete the work before the end of the first quarter next year, and establish new registration books for rural residents.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG INSURANCE WORK--Since Guangdong Province resumed insurance of property in the country in 1980, some 6,000 industrial and commercial enterprises have insured themselves. Under the influence of typhoons, torrential rain and floods, 240 industrial and commercial enterprises have insured themselves suffered losses to varying extents. After the natural disasters occurred, the provincial insurance company immediately sent people to inspect the damage situation and help the stricken enterprises carry out relief work. It has also paid out some 709,000 yuan to these industrial and commercial enterprises by way of damages and helped them restore production. [Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0445 GMT 15 Aug 81 HK]

GUANGDONG SUGAR PRODUCTION--Guangzhou, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--By early August, Guangdong Province had already delivered 390,000 dun of sugarcane to the state, overfulfilling the province's quota by 20,000 dun. Guangdong produced 1.01 million dun of sugarcane during the 1980 to 1981 pressing season, topping all previous records in sugarcane production. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 21 Aug 81 OW]

GUANGDONG COCOON PRODUCTION--Guangdong Province's output of cocoons is some 279,000 dan, 13.8 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. In winter last year and spring this year, the province expanded its mulberry fields by some 40,000 mu. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Aug 81 HK]

HUBEI EARLY RICE OUTPUT--The area sown to rice in Hubei Province this year was some 600,000 mu less than last year. However, the per mu yield increased and total output was 500 million jin more than last year, about 7 percent up. The province reaped a bumper early rice harvest this year. The province's average per mu yield this year was some 70 jin more than last year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 81 HK]

SICHUAN MAKES PROGRESS IN RECOVERING FROM FLOOD

Newsletter on Damage

OW311633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Zhang Guangyou and Fan Gui: "A Visit to the Flood-Stricken Areas in Sichuan"]

[Summary] Chengdu, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--What is the situation in those areas in Sichuan which were stricken by a flood 1 month ago? Generally speaking, the situation there is encouraging. This can be proven by the relatively fewer casualties among the people and livestock and by the promptness in launching the postflood rehabilitation.

The flood-inflicted disaster took place mainly in the hilly areas in central Sichuan as well as in the densely populated industrial cities and towns along the Chang Jiang. Statistics show that, of the 125 stricken cities and counties in Schuan, 53 cities and counties, including Chongqing and Chengdu, had their urban areas inundated. The recent flood in Sichuan wrought havoc in the following four respects:

"1. Large numbers of houses have been destroyed. According to the reporters' observation, some 10 percent of the houses built along the rivers have been destroyed by the flood. In certain particularly hard-hit areas, at least 20 percent of the houses have been destroyed.

"2. The destruction of railroads and highways has been serious, and so are the losses suffered by industrial enterprises. Many places along the three main railways--namely, from Chengdu to Chongqing, Baoji to Chengdu, and Chengdu to Kunming--were disrupted by landslides. Many of the neighborhood-run small handicraft plants and shops have totally lost their operational capabilities.

"3. A large number of water conservancy projects built along the rivers have been destroyed. Many farmland capital construction projects have been seriously damaged.

"4. Great damage has been done to agricultural crops, particularly to such economic crops as sugarcane, cotton and peanut.

"In general, damage done to industrial production is far greater than that done to agricultural production, and resumption of production in the urban areas will be far more difficult than in the rural areas."

According to statistics released by departments concerned in Sichuan, 920 people died in the 125 flood-stricken counties. These include many who died while rescuing property of the masses and the state, and only a very few died because of delayed efforts in transferring flood-stranded people to safe places.

The relatively fewer casualties among the people and livestock during the flood can be attributed to the prompt and accurate forecast made by the hydrographic and meteorological units in Sichuan, and to the fact that the flood occurred in the hilly areas where people could flee to the elevated areas. In addition to these two factors, another important reason was the alertness and effective leadership of the party committees at all levels. "On the morning of 15 July, Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee, decisively curtailed a 15-day meeting of the county party committee secretaries to a 4-day meeting and immediately set forth to inspect the flood-stricken areas. You Taizhong, commander of the Chengdu Military Region, after aerial inspection of the flood situation, went to Chongqing to join the principal leading members of the municipal party committee in mapping out antiflood measures." Their vigilance alerted the people who found it hard to believe that a huge flood would come on a hot, sunny day.

Will Sichuan's grain output decrease this year because of the huge flood? According to available figures, of the 12 million mu of agricultural crops that have been damaged by flood, only about 3 million mu or so will not be able to have any output this year. This will constitute a decrease of 2.5 to 3 billion jin of grain this year. But other figures show that only about 20 percent of the acreage in Sichuan will yield a lower output this year, and that most of the cropland has not been damaged by the flood.

Production Resumption

OW311437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0040 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Chengdu, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--More than 90 percent of Sichuan Province's industrial and communications enterprises that had suspended production because of flood have successively resumed production. Nearly 70 percent of these enterprises have reached or topped their preflood production levels.

While combating the flood, industrial and communications enterprises in Sichuan Province have upheld the principle of continuing or resuming production through their own efforts. They have not waited for relief from higher levels but have relied on the masses of workers and staff members to surmount difficulties, tap potential and work hard to increase production and practice economy in order to make up for the losses caused by the flood.

In the face of serious flood damage, the Chongqing printing and dyeing mill, more than half of whose factory buildings and workers' quarters were flooded, has urgently mobilized its more than 3,000 workers, staff members, their dependents and retired workers to pool their wisdom and make concerted efforts to surmount difficulties. They have not only done a good job in rescuing people and property but have resumed production rather fast. In July, the month in which the flood occurred, this mill overproduced 94,000 meters of printed and dyed cloth. The quality of cloth also improved, and the amount of first-grade cloth put in storage was 3.1 percent more than planned. Moreover, the mill made a profit of over 300,000 yuan more than planned.

The Neijiang cotton mill is located in an area along the Tuo River. During the flood, more than 60,000 square meters of its factory buildings, over 20 buildings housing its workers, more than 3,000 sets of machines and equipment and all its power supply system were in floodwater 3 meters deep. It was one of the hardest hit enterprises in the province. In view of the serious flood damage, this mill, carrying forward their spirit of being masters of the mill, immediately began to put flooded materials in order, clean silt and garbage and do rush repair work on machinery and equipment. During that period, none of the workers and staff members of the mill took a single Sunday off. Although their homes were flooded, many comrades still stood fast at their posts and worked more than 10 hours a day. With the vigorous support of the departments concerned, they quickly repaired or installed the mill's machines, equipment and power supply system, thus resuming production in an all-round way 1 month ahead of schedule.

In the fight against the flood, all areas, trades, big and small factories, military and civilian industrial enterprises in Sichuan, carrying forward the communist spirit of rushing to the aid of an area stricken by natural disasters, have helped one another with relief materials and tried in every possible way to provide assistance for the stricken enterprises, thus quickening the pace of production resumption.

A mass discussion is now being held in Sichuan Province's industrial and communications departments on what should be done after the flood.

This discussion is aimed at further mobilizing and organizing workers and staff members to work hard in high spirits to fulfill or overfulfill this year's production plans in accordance with the requirements laid down by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Through the discussion, the stricken units in Chongqing Municipality are determined to have a less or no decrease in production, and those that are not affected by the flood are determined to increase their production. They are determined to make up in the third quarter for the reduced output in July and to overfulfill their production targets for the fourth quarter to ensure the fulfillment of this year's production plans so that the municipality's industrial output and financial revenues this year will not be lower than last year's actual levels. Every factory in Chengdu Municipality is revising its plan to increase production and practice economy. Efforts are being made to increase production and practice economy while combating the natural disaster, increase income on the basis of increased production and fulfill this year's state plan.

School Reopening

OW311254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Chengdu, August 31 (XINHUA)--Students living in the areas of Sichuan Province which were recently flooded are returning to school for the new school year beginning in September, according to the provincial educational department. Fourteen universities and colleges and 4,600 middle and primary schools in Sichuan were affected by a flood in mid-July. Teaching buildings and dormitories in some places totally or partially collapsed. Thirteen universities and colleges will open on September 1 and 2 as scheduled and the remaining one college will open a week later. Some middle and primary schools will open on schedule by rushing repairs, putting up temporary buildings, renting or borrowing houses and having classes in rotation.

In the capital city of Chengdu, students began registering August 28. Most of the 400 middle and primary schools with some 100,000 students in the seven suburban counties of Chengdu hit by floods will open on schedule. In the industrial city of Chongqing, almost all the 67 middle and primary schools, with some 40,000 students, damaged by floods will open on September 1 as scheduled. Several flood-ravaged schools which could not be restored in a short time have transferred their students temporarily to nearby schools.

Besides school buildings, the mid-July flood damaged farmhouses with 1.28 million rooms and caused 1.5 million people homeless. The Sichuan provincial government has earmarked 40 million yuan and large quantities of housing construction materials for the flood-stricken areas. Other localities also donated money and materials and sent voluntary housing construction teams. Now most of the homeless have been provided with temporary housing. Most was built by the people themselves with the help of their relatives and friends. Some have begun building permanent houses.

TIANJIN NOTICE CALLS FOR HALT TO WATER POLLUTION

SK022238 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpts] To cope with a serious water shortage and mobilize the people to conserve and protect water to overcome this crisis, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government on 29 August issued a notice on protecting the headwaters of the Hai He from pollution.

The notice states: Hai He is the source of our potable water. In confronting a serious water shortage, all people must work diligently to adopt resolute measures to keep the Hai He free of pollution to guarantee the quality of the water used in the people's daily life and in industrial production.

The notice states: The Hai He, south Yun He, Ziya and north Yun He rivers are designated as water source protection areas. Thirty mu of lands on both sides of these rivers are designated as sanitation protection areas.

The notice states: It is strictly forbidden for any unit or individual to discharge domestic sewage or industrial liquid waste in the water source protection areas. Water used for cooling purposes in plants should not be discharged unless it meets quality standards of surface water. It is strictly forbidden to wash clothes, dispose of rubbish and waste residue, use poison bait to catch fish or swim in the rivers. It is strictly forbidden to stack poisonous, harmful goods or rubbish, or conduct poisonous, harmful operations in the sanitation protection areas. Manure producing and livestock and poultry raising are strictly forbidden. Shacks built for temporary use in these areas must be demolished as soon as possible.

A spokesman of the municipal people's government made a statement on 1 September on Hai He water protection. He said: The notice issued by the municipal people's government on Hai He water protection is another major measure to conserve and protect water. All of us must attach great importance to and conscientiously and strictly abide by all rules and regulations of the notice.

He said: The Hai He is our major water source. It is a cistern for the city's 3.5 million people. If the Hai He river is contaminated, the danger to the people's life and health and industrial production would be unimaginable.

He said: There are two ways to protect the Hai He. One is to prevent pollution. The other is to prevent the river from becoming salty. The river is mainly contaminated by industrial liquid waste, discharge from city sluice gates [shizheng zhakou] and domestic sewage. The river water becomes salty because brine keeps blowing back in. Resolute measures have been adopted to stop brine from flowing back, such as closing the Hai He's sluice and lock gates. However, the lower reaches of the Hai He have already become salty and [words indistinct] the water's chloride content is relatively high. We will strive to control the salt content to guarantee fine quality water, but sometimes salty water is inevitable. Since the beginning of this year, we have adopted a series of measures to prevent pollution. For example, some plants on the river banks have stopped discharging waste water into the rivers. Some plants have adopted water purification systems. The opening and closing times of the city sluice gates have been strictly controlled. Irresponsible disposal and discharge has been strictly checked. These measures have proved relatively effective. However, cases of contaminating the Hai He water have been repeatedly occurring, and the river remains seriously polluted.

PLA HELPS FLOOD VICTIMS IN SHAANXI PREFECTURE

HK021144 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Summary] Since Hanzhong Prefecture was struck by torrential rainfall and floods, the leadership organ of the Lanzhou PLA units has shown great concern for the masses in the stricken areas. The Lanzhou PLA units has sent leading cadres to comfort the flood victims in the prefecture. It also immediately transported 90,000 military uniforms for the victims. These uniforms were all delivered to Hanzhong Prefecture on the morning of 31 August. They were transported to Hanzhong Prefecture by 54 motor vehicles of 2 motor vehicle companies of a motor vehicle regiment of the Lanzhou PLA units. Overcoming the difficulties caused by landslides in roads and braving heavy rain, commanders and fighters of the motor vehicle regiment traveled day and night and delivered these relief materials to the stricken areas in a timely manner.

Shaanxi Commentator on Flood

HK021353 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Report on SHAANXI RIBAO 2 September contributing commentator's article: "Take Immediate Action To Do a Good Job of Self-Salvation Through Production"]

[Summary] The article said: "Up to now, more than 30 counties and municipalities throughout the province have been hit by floods. Damage resulting from this natural disaster has been most severe in Fengxian, Lueyang, Mianxian, Lingqiang, Chenggu, Nancheng, Linba and Hanzhong Counties." Since early July many places in Hanzhong Prefecture have suffered from heavy rainfall which later caused severe flooding. The article said: Since the floods began, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council have shown deep concern for the masses in the disaster-stricken areas, and some leading comrades of the central departments concerned and the PLA have arrived in Xian, Hanzhong, Baoji and other places to provide assistance. The provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government have organized work teams to be in charge of relief work. Large quantities of relief materials have already been transported to the disaster-stricken areas. PLA units stationed in the province have rendered great assistance by supplying relief materials and sending medical teams and work teams to participate in fighting the floods. The masses in the disaster-stricken areas are still working hard together with the cadres, PLA soldiers and air force commanders and fighters to repair damaged roads, bridges and buildings, and save state property and lives.

The article said: Currently, the floods have subsided but the rainy season still prevails. We must be vigilant against potential floods. All disaster-stricken areas must further mobilize the masses to do a good job of self-reliance and strive to restore production and rebuild their homes. Leaders and work teams in the disaster-stricken areas must work hard to arrange for the livelihood of the masses. All people and workers and staff throughout the province must try their best to assist in fighting floods by means of providing food, clothing and other relief materials. The article stressed: "Currently, it is necessary to further strengthen party leadership in launching self-salvation through production. It is necessary to stress centralized leadership and strengthen political and ideological work to enhance the confidence of the broad masses in overcoming this natural disaster. We must treat fighting floods, self-salvation through production and fulfillment and over-fulfillment of this year's tasks as the practical means to implement the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. All fronts must work hard to strive for greater contributions."

CPPCC 28 AUG RECEPTION WELCOMES TAIWAN PILOT

OW281255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA)--Huang Zhicheng, former major and flight instructor in the Kuomintang Air Force who crossed over to the mainland in a fighter early this month was welcomed at a reception given here today by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Xiao Ke, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, said in his welcoming speech that Huang Zhicheng performed a courageous act for a just cause in crossing over to the mainland in a fighter. "Taiwan is part of the motherland and the Taiwan people are our brothers and sisters. We have same ancestors. The peaceful reunification of the motherland is the common desire of the people living on the mainland and Taiwan," he said.

Huang Zhicheng said in reply, "It is my great honor to attend this unusual reception and to have the chance to meet people of the older generation who have fought for decades for the progressive cause of the Chinese people. Today, the task of the advance of history has fallen on the shoulders of the younger generation. We must take the banner from the older generation, learn their spirit of devotion and make every possible contribution to the reunification and prosperity of the motherland."

Huang Zhicheng said visits during the past two weeks had made him realize the greatness and beauty of the country and strengthened his determination to make contributions to the motherland.

Many former high-ranking Kuomintang military officers present at the reception congratulated Huang Zhicheng on his crossover to the mainland and urged him to give further help to the reunification of the country and to the country's modernization program.

They also said that the Taiwan authorities should draw lessons from Huang Zhicheng's action. They should put national interests first and take positive steps to reunify the country peacefully.

Also present at the reception were members of the CPPCC Standing Committee and leaders of China's democratic parties.

CHIANG RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR PAULA HAWKINS

OW021405 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, 2 Sep (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday received U.S. Senator Paula Hawkins (R.-Fla.) and her husband at the presidential office.

President Chiang extended his warm welcome to them for their visit here. He said he believed that their visit will enable them to become more acquainted with this country.

The president and the U.S. senator exchanged opinions on matters of mutual concern in an atmosphere of close cordiality.

Adm. Ma Chi-chuang, secretary-general to the president, and Vice Foreign Minister Frederick F. Chien were also present at the occasion.

RADIO COMMENTARY CITES CARTER ON ARMS TO TAIWAN

OW020955 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "Carter Debunks a Lie"]

[Text] In an increasingly shrill protest against U.S. arms sales to free China, the Peiping regime has been spreading around a lie that there was a tacit understanding between the United States and the Peiping regime at the time of so-called normalization that the arms sales would stop shortly after the establishment of formal ties.

This lie has just been punctured by no other person than former President Jimmy Carter himself--the man who recognized the Chinese communist regime at the expense of the Republic of China. Asked if the United States made any commitment to Peiping before exchanging ambassadors, Carter replied in the negative, adding that the only commitment was that the arms sale issue would be handled with prudence and that the arms to be sold to free China would be strictly defensive in nature and not (?the kind of arms) that could be used offensively against the mainland.

Even if the Carter administration had commenced an eventual cut of the arms supply pipeline for free China, it would have been invalidated by the Taiwan Relations Act enacted by the U.S. Congress and signed by President Carter. This piece of American legislation states in no uncertain terms that the security of Taiwan continues to be a concern of the United States and that the American Government will continue to provide the Republic of China with arms for self defense.

The Peiping regime made no threats except some token protests when the Taiwan Relations Act became an American law. It also remained silent during the rest of President Carter's term when the American shipments of arms to free China went on.

Then, why is the Chinese communist regime increasingly protesting what they accepted in 1978 as a price for U.S. recognition? One of the reasons is that the communist rulers in Peiping are (?weary of) President Ronald Reagan because of his known anticommunist stand and his sympathy for the Republic of China. By making demands that they have not made before, they are talking to stop the upgrading of relations between Washington and Taipei promised by Reagan during the presidential election last year.

Another reason is that the Peiping regime is feeling itself important because of the public pronouncements by some members of the Reagan administration about the part the Chinese communists could play in checking Soviet expansionism. Obviously, the Chinese communist leaders are telling themselves: If the Americans think that we are important to their national security, why don't we demand that they stand aside when we proceed to seize Taiwan.

STRENGTHEN RELATIONS, COOPERATION WITH U.S.

OW011439 Taipei CNA in English 1409 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 1 (CNA) -- The government will continue to spare no effort to strengthen relations and cooperation with the U.S. in various fields, the executive yuan said in an administrative report to the legislative yuan Tuesday.

The report said that since the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan, the U.S. Government has reaffirmed its stand to fully implement the Taiwan Relations Act.

In the past two years, the Republic of China and the U.S. have signed 12 agreements covering trade, civil aviation, scientific cooperation and other fields.

As to the arms supply, the U.S. may maintain its level of supply worth between U.S. dollars 700 million to U.S. dollars 800 million annually, the report said.

Meanwhile, the government has also made efforts to continue to implement its national recovery policy, remain in the democratic camp, and further strengthen substantive relations all friendly nations of the world.

GOVERNMENT'S ADMINISTRATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS CITED

OW020341 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 2 (CNA) -- During the first half of this year, the executive yuan has continued to promote social welfare, strengthen national defense and international cooperation and develop economy in a steady way.

In a written administrative report to the legislative yuan, the executive yuan said that the government's administrative achievements in the first half of this year are as follows:

-- Interior affairs: Continue to plan for the local elections, expand social welfare, build more housing units, and maintain peace and order.

-- Foreign affairs: Improve substantive relations with all friendly nations of the world by strengthening diplomatic missions abroad.

-- Defense affairs: Develop defense industry, practice thrift and hard work, and strengthen spiritual and ideological education among the armed forces personnel.

-- Finance affairs: Maintain budget balance, look for new financial resources, and strengthen management of financial institutions.

-- Economic affairs: Continue to explore energy resources, implement technological transformation, and further promote export activities.

At the same time, the executive yuan also carried out various programs in the fields of communications, education, Overseas Chinese affairs and judicial improvement.

MILITARY HARDWARE BEING ACTIVELY MODERNIZED

OW011459 Taipei CNA in English 1432 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 1 (CNA) -- The executive yuan said Tuesday the Republic of China is actively modernizing its military hardware in line with the principle of self-reliance.

Very sophisticated warfare items will continue (?to depend) on imports for the most part, but already this nation has successfully produced a variety of jet trainer aircraft, missile boats, armored personnel carriers and missiles, the executive yuan pointed out in a written report to the legislative yuan.

It has been the government's policy to join the technical power of both public and private enterprises to develop the nation's national defense industry on a long-term basis, it said.

Meanwhile, the executive [yuan] report also said the Ministry of National Defense has gained useful information about military movements on the China mainland during the past half year.

CHIANG SPEAKS ON EVE OF ARMED FORCES DAY

OWO21353 Taipei CNA in English 1342 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, 2 Sep (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday encouraged the armed forces personnel to make double efforts in practising thrift and hard work to accomplish the mission of defense reconstruction.

On the eve of the 27th Armed Forces Day which falls on Sep 3, the president received a group of model officers and men, commanding officers of model military units, and good civil-military relations community leaders, praising them for their achievements and contributions to the nation.

Speaking at the meeting held at the armed forces activity center, President Chiang said that the Armed Forces Day is also the day commemorating the victory of the Republic of China in its eight-year resistance war led by the late President Chiang Kai-shek against the Japanese militarists.

"As this is the day for which we have sacrificed our life and blood, we should feel especially honored to celebrate and glorify it."

In the history of the founding of the Republic, we have seen the armed forces shoulder the most significant responsibility of defending the nation and the people, he emphasized.

Therefore, the armed forces personnel should not only recognize their duty to the nation, but also continue to strengthen their defense of the national revival bastion, safeguarding the freedom, stability and prosperity of the people living here and giving hope and anti-communist determination to the people on the mainland.

HSIN WAN PAO ON ZHONG'S STATEMENT ON CCP, KMT

HK021107 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentary: "Preserve the Status Quo in Taiwan--On Vice Foreign Minister's Statement on CCP-KMT Joint Leadership"]

[Text] "In order to realize peaceful unification, the CCP has proceeded from reality and does not require the Taiwan authorities to practice socialism. It only hopes that the Taiwan authorities will practice Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary three people's principles." This is Beijing's new statement made by Zhong Xidong, vice foreign minister, at yesterday's press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters.

While the Taiwan authorities are carrying out propaganda that they want to "use the three people's principles to unify China," the Beijing administration states that it does not want to use socialism to unify Taiwan but only wants the Taiwan authorities to stop talking big, start with something less important and first unify Taiwan with the three people's principles.

Taiwan is bluffing while Beijing is seeking truth from facts. Seeking truth from facts is a manifestation of sincerity.

Not requiring Taiwan to practice socialism means not requiring a change in Taiwan's existing social system, that is, allowing Taiwan to preserve the status quo.

Preserving status quo means peaceful unification, which Beijing tries to realize with all its efforts. However, what will happen in case the situation of unification by means of force appears? Beijing has all along stressed that it strives to realize peaceful unification but it does not absolutely eliminate the possibility of using force.

Under three kinds of circumstances, force may be used. 1) The KMT refuses to hold talks and the CCP comes to the end of its patience. 2) Taiwan throws in its lot with the Soviet Union and Beijing finds it hard to stand by. 3) The KMT launches an attack on the mainland and the CCP counterattacks. These have already been put forth in the past. We believe that there is a fourth possibility. Taiwan becomes "independent" and separates from China. Of course, this cannot be tolerated either.

The outcome of using force is quite obvious. It will mean using force to upset Taiwan's status quo.

Rumor has it that even if this is the case, Taiwan's existing social system can still remain unchanged. Whether or not this is true remains to be proved by Beijing's official sources. Nevertheless, there is such a rumor.

In talking about peaceful unification, Deng Xiaoping said recently, "It is also possible to have joint leadership." This means that the KMT and the CCP not only can cooperate but also can jointly lead the country. This expresses all the more something new.

WEN WEI PO CARRIES FORWARD TO DENG'S WORKS

HK021302 Hong Kong Wen Wei Po in Chinese 2 Sep 81 p 3

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Collected Writings of Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping To Be Published"]

[Text] The "Collected Works of Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping" edited and published by Britain's Pergamon Press contains certain speeches made by Deng Xiaoping between 1956 and 1979. Deng has written a forward to these collected works, the unabridged text of which is as follows:

These collected works edited and published by Britain's Pergamon Press contain some of the speeches I made between 1956 and 1979. The contents of which touch upon politics, science, education, literature and art.

From the middle of the 1950's to the end of the 1970's, world history developed amid complex contradictions and fierce turbulence. Socialist China together with the Chinese Communist Party also trod its own highly unusual path. When the first speech contained in these collected works was delivered, namely the "Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution" at the Eighth CCP National Congress in 1956, socialism in our country was, with the flamboyant vitality and enormous achievements that brought about such far-reaching changes in Chinese society, the center of world attention. The "Great Cultural Revolution" of the late 1960's was a great disaster for our people. Our country was put to a severe test. Since October 1976, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee convened by the CCP in 1978, we once again embarked on the path of healthy development. Most of the speeches contained in these collected works are from this period. I think that this small edition of collected works will possibly furnish material in various indirect ways for those people in various countries who are interested in Chinese affairs, the work of the CCP and our history which spans several decades. This is the reason why I have agreed to the publication of these collected works.

Chairman Mao Zedong once said: "Can a communist, who is an internationalist, at the same time be a patriot? We hold that he not only can be but must be." I am honored to be, in my capacity as a member of the Chinese nation, a citizen of the world. I am a child of the Chinese people. I deeply love my motherland and its people. Our nation has had a glorious ancient civilization. It has also experienced untold suffering and conducted struggles which have proved extremely costly and in the course of which the nation has proved itself steadfast and persevering. Now, we are in the process of conscientiously summing up our experience and our lessons and, on the basis of stability and unity, mustering our strength to build a highly developed material civilization and socialist-orientated civilization. The Chinese people will, by means of their creative labor, fundamentally change the face of their backward country and will join the ranks of the world's advanced nations in a brand new guise. Furthermore, they will join hands with people of various nations in advancing the just cause of human progress. I firmly believe that the future of China belongs to the Chinese people and the future of the world belongs to the people of the world.

Recent political, economic and cultural developments in China have led me to believe that if today I were to make speeches yet again on the same topics appearing in these collected works, I would perhaps make them a bit more complete. However, history that has already had an objective existence cannot, apart from continuously increasing our recognition and understanding of it, be altered by anyone. Therefore I have agreed to the speeches appearing in the collected works in their original unabridged form without any alterations whatsoever. If these speeches should one day lose their reference value, this would show the speed with which society advanced. What would be bad about that?

Please allow me to express my gratitude to all friends from different countries concerned about China and the cause and fate of the Chinese people.

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